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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1876. NO. 101.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the Legislature To-Day.

Both Houses to Begin Business Afresh.

Organization to Remain as Last Session.

Democratic Caucus Last Night Settles the Question Unanimously.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1876.

A Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House at half-past seven this evening, seventy-four members present, with Joseph S. Lusk in the chair. Mr. Reighard, of Lycoming, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the caucus that the House is organized ready for the transaction of business.

This resolution was carried unanimously, which continues the present officers of the House.

Dr. H. B. Piper, of Westmoreland, offered the following:

Resolved, That any resolution that may be introduced in the House for the purpose of fixing the time of final adjournment be tabled until a Democratic caucus shall take action upon it or advise to the contrary.

This was also carried. There was an attempt made to discuss the question of continuing the session by taking up the calendar of last session, but it was promptly voted down. The caucus then adjourned.

The Republican Senators hold a caucus Tuesday morning, January 4th, at ten o'clock. The Republican members of the House also hold a caucus Tuesday morning, January 4th, at 9½ o'clock.

While there is a diversity of opinion in both parties about the present session of the House being a continuous one, a large majority will undoubtedly favor commencing business *de novo* in the House.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1876.

The fuss in the Democratic camp has amounted to nothing. Patterson is master of the situation. The Philadelphia delegation have not yet shown their faces here, but they are not strong enough to change the aspect of affairs. The cooler and wiser heads of the party are in favor of maintaining the *status in quo*, and there is no present probability that any change will be either made or attempted.

There are many reasons, in reflecting minds, for this, among which are, first, that Patterson, after his last year's experience, is likely to make as good a Speaker as any of the rest, and second, that any change, at this time, would be a confession, on the part of the Democrats, that all the charges made against them last winter were true. This is a confession that men of any kind dislike to make, and a Democrat never makes it except in the very uttermost extremity.

As to Patterson's capacity, so far as the possession of brains is concerned, there is no question. His want of experience, last session, was his great stumbling block, and his vanity was so great, and was so much inflated by his sudden elevation, that he would not listen to advice or accept assistance from any quarter. He was somewhat sobered from this mental intoxication before the session was over, and I fancy that the stern teacher, experience, has brought him down to a more tractable level. If the House is not, in itself, predisposed to give him trouble, he will get along much more smoothly, this winter, than last.

At any rate, the Democratic counsellors have about made up their minds that they have everything to lose and not much to gain by attempting a new start. They would, in any such effort, create bad blood and build up two warring factions, each ready to assassinate the other on the first opportunity. The House might possibly get a better Speaker; but the Democratic majority would become hopelessly demoralized, and the last state of that House would be worse than the first.

The present programme is that Speaker Patterson shall call the House to order promptly at noon on Tuesday, and go right on with the business of the House as if no adjournment had occurred. It was at first thought it would be well to hold a caucus this (Monday) evening, and settle the matter then by a show of hands; but, at this writing (*Monday morning*), the inclination is to hold no caucus, and to go ahead as if there was no difference of opinion. The Philadelphia delegation may compel the holding of a caucus, when they come up to-day; but if they do they will be outvoted, when the caucus meets, and the party lash will hereafter enforce obedience.

A combination of ten Democrats with the Republicans would give them control of the House; but that would be a "bolt" and a division of the party, and there is not pluck enough in the Democratic ranks to attempt any such effort, at the present juncture. The Presidential election is just ahead, and the prospect of the "post-orifice," as Nasby says, will keep them from thus throwing the fat into the fire.

As to the resumption of unfinished business by the House, that is still an open question; and as it is not a party question, the House can settle it upon its own merits when it comes up for consideration. The smaller Democratic statesmen, the as yet undeveloped Chief Justices, are of the opinion that they can resume the business of the House at the point where it was left of; but the clearer headed men, such as Buckalew, are already convinced that the House cannot, without the concurrence of the Senate in a joint rule to that effect, take up any of the old business, and must begin *de novo*. As Buckalew is the supposed father of the Constitution, and is not ashamed of the doubtful pregeny, his judgment as to its meaning will have deserved weight.

The Governor's message will be delivered on Tuesday, if no hitch occurs in the House over the question of organization. He will, I understand, repeat such of the recommendations of his last message as were not heeded by the last Legislature, and will enter largely into the discussion of municipal reform. He will urge legislative attention to this subject, and will advocate such changes in our municipal systems as will deliver the people from the burdens of debt and heavy taxation, and secure them from the recurrence of the evils under which they are now groaning.

The Senate will organize without any trouble. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, will be elected President *pro tem*, and most of the old officers will be retained. One or two of the old Senators will bring new men to fill the places of those they brought into last winter, and the rest of the old Senators who got no patronage last winter will get places for their friends now; but otherwise, the old list of officers will be re-elected.

There will, besides, be no trouble in this body over the subject of business. The Senate takes its stand firmly against taking up any of last winter's business, and will begin as a new session. All of the business not acted upon at adjournment will be treated as dead, and all legislation must take a fresh start. There may be, and probably will be, a collision with the House on this point, but the Senate will not yield its ground. SPECIAL.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 3.—The Sixty-second General Assembly assembled at ten o'clock this forenoon. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, was elected Speaker of the House; William Leonard, of Cleveland, Chief Clerk, and William Brown, of Lawrence, Sergeant-at-Arms and subordinates in accordance with the division of the Republican caucus of Saturday night.

In the Senate J. C. Donaldson was elected Chief Clerk; E. L. Jones, of Toledo, Chief Sergeant-at-Arms. The morning session was occupied with business pertaining to organization.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to repeal the now well-known Geghan-bill. In the House bills were introduced for the same purpose, and one to provide for taxation of church property.

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Allen was sent to the General Assembly to-day. The following is an abstract of the message:

On the 15th of November, 1874, the public funded debt of Ohio was $7,988,205 30; redemption during the year, $38,285 18; outstanding November 15, 1875, $7,940,920 12. The local indebtedness of the State the past year is $25,957,588 21, being an increase over the former year of $4,071,580 55. The irreducible debt of Ohio is $4,177,668 31, thus making the aggregate debt in Ohio, State, local and funded, $38,085,176 64. The local indebtedness is reckoned to September 1, 1875, and the State debt to November 15, 1875. The Auditor of the State estimates the receipts, including balance on hand November 15, for the current year, from all sources, at $6,619,295, and disbursements at $6,462,700. The taxes levied and collected in the year 1875 aggregate $28,893,182. The taxable valuations, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1875, aggregate $1,695,975,562, which is an increase over the duplicate of 1874 of $18,195,538. This increase arises as follows: On real estate in cities and villages, $11,182,522; on personal property $7,539,259.

† John R. Bensly was yesterday elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for December.

INCREASE FOR MONTH $1,915 062.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for December:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 107,405,600	
Five per cent. bonds	670,358,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,688,000,150
Lawful money debt		14,000,000
Matured debt		22,712,340
Legal tenders	$ 371,896,362	
Certificates of deposit	35,175,000	
Fractional currency	44,147,972	
Coin certificates	31,198,900	
Total without interest		482,417,234
Total debt		$2,207,129,925
Total interest		38,819,062
Total debt and interest		$2,245,948,987
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 78,824,448	
Cash in Treasury, currency	11,117,344	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits	35,175,000	
Total in Treasury		126,116,792
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,119,832,195
Increase of debt during December		$ 1,915,082
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875		8,856,531

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | $ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid | 1,938,705
Interest paid by United States | 28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc. | 6,968,927
Balance of interest paid by United States | 21,333,880

BOSTON.

Alarm of Fire in a Catholic Church.

BOSTON, January 3.—While about a thousand children were attending Sunday school in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic church, yesterday, the draperies of the statue of the Virgin Mary took fire. Some of the children raised the cry of fire and a panic seizing them they rushed for the door to escape. The teachers promptly closed the doors and, burning drapery having been torn from the statue, the fire was extinguished and the children resumed their exercises. Meanwhile an alarm of fire in the basement reached the congregation worshipping above, and with one accord the people rushed to the two narrow doors which open into the porch. These were choked up in an instant, as were also the narrow stairways leading from the galleries. Many persons in the galleries leaped from windows to the ground. Many women fainted, and it was not until the greater portion of the congregation had escaped into the street that the cause of the panic was ascertained and quiet restored. There was no loss of life, but there were several casualties.

FORTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Annual Reunion at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 1.—The Association of the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers held its annual reunion here to-day, and with more than usual eclat. This is the regiment that made itself famous during the war by digging and exploding the celebrated mine in front of Petersburg, blowing up a rebel fort and several hundred men. Governor Hartranft, of this State, and General A. E. Burnside, the regiment's corps commander, were invited to be present at the reunion, and had accepted the invitation; but yesterday both telegraphed their inability to come. Notwithstanding this disappointment, which interfered materially with the arrangements for the public exercises, the reunion was conducted with much enthusiasm on the part of both the association and the citizens. A crowded reception was given the veterans by the citizens this afternoon, and a banquet this evening. Both were participated in by the leading merchants, members of the bar and other public men.

STEUBENVILLE.

Explosion at Ashland Woolen Mills—The Engineer Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., January 3, 1876.

A boiler at the Ashland Woolen Mills, owned by Wallace Bros., exploded about four o'clock this evening with *terrific force*, completely destroying the engine house and partially destroying the main factory building. William Rutherady, who has been employed as engineer at the establishment for thirty years, was instantly killed. The loss on the buildings will reach eight thousand dollars. Had the explosion occurred a few minutes later, the loss of life would have been very great.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Chesapeake and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—In the suit of F. Richards and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, Judge Bond, to-day, in Alexandria, read the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Waite concurring.

Judge Bond, after a full review of the case, and the action of his court herotofore, announced that an order would be issued directing the receiver to open the pilot (Tyson) to settle his accounts on or before a day to be fixed, whereupon he will be discharged, and the parties allowed to proceed in the State courts according to the desire of a large majority of the creditors of each class. The effect of the decision will be to place the affairs of the road in the hands of General Nickham, the receiver appointed by the State courts. The counsel then agreed upon January 30 as the time by which the receiver must settle. It is stated that three-fourths of all the creditors of the road are favorable to a foreclosure of the mortgages and a settlement of affairs by the State courts in accordance with the decision of the United States Court to-day.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Bork Defalcation.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Treasurer Bork has not returned, as expected, but will probably return this afternoon. He claims that his partner, James S. Lyon, is as culpable as himself in the transactions made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Generally clear and decidedly cooler weather and rising barometer, followed by wind shifting to easterly and northerly.

The Louisiana and Colorado Legislatures met yesterday. The Minnesota Legislature meets to-day.

The operatives at the Blackinton (Mass.) Woolen Mills have struck, in consequence of a ten per cent. reduction. They have burned the barn of the manager and threatened his life.

A large barn belonging to the Shakers, at Lebanon, Ohio, was burned Saturday night, together with thirty-seven head of fine imported cattle and a full winter's supply of grain and hay.

The steamers Neckar, from Bremen, and Suevia, from Hamburg, have arrived at York; the Ohio and Lord Clive, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia, and the Braunschweig, from Bremen, at Baltimore.

Work has been suspended at the Hallenback Works No. 8, and Diamond shaft, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, for the purpose of repairs. They will not be idle over ten days. There will be no suspension at any of the works except for repairs.

The tug Ingram left Buffalo yesterday morning. During the last three or four days several canal boats have left the same port for Ashtabula, Ohio. Several loads of wheat have been shipped to Lockport. The harbor, river and canal are entirely free of ice. This event is worth record, as being unprecedented.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July.

The report that Commodore Vanderbilt had been elected President of the Canada Southern Railroad, is denied.

Hon. Harrison Ludington, Governor-elect, and other State officers of Wisconsin were inaugurated yesterday.

The condition of the health of Queen Isabella causes anxiety. Great prostration followed the attack of measles and still continues.

Christopher Vanslyke, of Utica, while saluting the Centennial on New Year's morning, shot and killed his daughter Emma, aged seventeen.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier has accepted a call to the Second church of Boston, and will leave England January 8th to enter on his duties in a few weeks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MR. FISH'S CUBAN CIRCULAR.

The United States Declares Its Intention to Intervene.

England First Apprised of this Determination.

The New Second Comptroller Will not Arrive for Some Days.

Proposed Reduction of Naval Estimates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1876.

The New Second Comptroller.

Ex-Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, the new Second Comptroller, telegraphs that he will not arrive here for some days. The resignation of Mr. Brodhead was to take effect immediately, but in view of this delay, and in order to avoid embarrassment in the transaction of business, Mr. Brodhead has been authorized to act until the qualification of his successor. It is said that the appointment of Mr. Carpenter takes this gentleman out of the Senatorial fight in Iowa.

Reduction of Naval Estimates.

The proposed reduction of the naval estimates has created considerable anxiety in the Navy Department. The new steps of war ordered by Congress are still in an unfinished condition, and the appropriations are exhausted. Should the funds necessary to their completion not be supplied, it will be necessary to suspend work.

The Cuban Circular.

It is learned that the circular to foreign Governments in reference to the situation of affairs in Cuba, was a direct declaration of the United States of an intention to intervene, but so penned as to admit of an expression of opinion on the subject. This was also accompanied by instructions to diplomatic officers of the United States to communicate the feelings of the Governments near which they resided. It is learned that previous to the issue of this diplomatic note a voluminous correspondence on the subject was had with the English Government. It is not known, however, whether this had reference to co operation, or whether it was simply to fully advise that nation of the purposes of the United States, the English Government having greater interests on this continent than any other European power.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1876.

THE CUBAN CIRCULAR.

Though our Government conceals at present from our citizens what it communicates to European Governments in regard to Cuban affairs, it can be stated that the American circular does not propose as the solution of the Cuban question, according to the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian*, that Cuba and Porto Rico form a confederation, with a Governor General appointed by Spain.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.

BABBIT'S CLERK COMMITTED.

Charles R. Beckwith, former confidential clerk of Benjamin F. Babbit, the well-known soap manufacturer, was committed to prison to-day without bail, to answer the charge of embezzlement. The amount of his defalcation now known is $300,000, and may reach $500,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALIER—STORIES OF THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION FROM EYE-WITNESSES.

Captain Frsuche, of the steamship Salier, which arrived yesterday, was the bearer of a letter to the German Consul at New York, and had instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the Consul had read the letter. It was written by the Bremerhaven authorities during the intense excitement following the dynamite explosion, under the impression that possibly some trace that would lead to additional facts in regard to the explosion might be obtained on the Salier. Nothing, however, had been discovered. One passenger, speaking of the explosion, says: "I was leaning against the mast of the Mosel enjoying the scene when all at once I fell flat on my face and heard a terrible noise. I thought the boiler of the Mosel had exploded first, and then I imagined it certainly must be our steam tug alongside. Pieces of wood, iron and glass, and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful."

Charles F. Muellar, of Milwaukee, who was on the Mosel at the time of the explosion, says: "I was thrown down the stairway of the cabin, and, recovering, went forward and saw the dock covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing, and some were perfectly naked. I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a tank stripped of his clothing, and apparently wounded. His head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bed clothes out of the trunks open by the force of the explosion and made a comfortable seat for him. Five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood and he could not swallow water. I then attended a young lady, screaming for help, and denuded of all her clothing from her waist up. I covered her with some sheeting. She was wounded in the back. She had been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings."

The steerage survivors of the Deutschland were each presented with six dollars, the balance of a subscription raised in London, and to-day will land and leave for their destination.

THE TWEED SUITS.

There was a large attendance in the Supreme Court Circuit, part two, before Judge Westbrook, this morning. The two suits against Wm. M. Tweed for $5,000,000 and $1,000,000 respectively, were the first and second on the calendar. William M. Tweed, Jr., was the only member of the Tweed family present. The argument was begun by David Dudley Field, challenging the sufficiency of the twenty-four struck jurors in case No. 1. The Court declined to set down case No. 2 for any particular day, until defendant's counsel had seen the paper in case No. 1.

PROSECUTION OF LOADER AND PRICE ABANDONED.

The prosecution of Loader and Price, indicted for perjury in connection with the Tilton-Beecher trial last year, was discontinued to-day, on application of the District Attorney for a *nolle prosequi* before Judge Moore, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, the ground of the motion being that the affidavits of these persons were not made to be used in court, but simply to affect public opinion.

The latest *Inter-Ocean* canard concerning the Secretary of the Treasury is that he recently permitted a fight in his presence between the Solicitor and an ex-detective, in which paper weights, inkstands, etc., were promiscuously thrown. Nothing of the kind occurred.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Wm. McLaughlin, Esq., United States Commissioner at Meadville, Pa., tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Almond G. Richmond was appointed his successor.

In the case in equity of R. N. Wells vs. N. C. Harris, counsel for Complainant moved the court for leave to file the answer of defendants and to dissolve the injunction heretofore issued. The proceedings were instituted to prevent respondents from removing the timber from a large tract of land in Crawford county.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Grimes, of Green county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; referred to Register Knox, of Waynesburg.

Samuel T. Read, of Beaver county; voluntary petition; referred to Register Knox.

Frederick Zeilhaver, of Crawford county; voluntary petition; referred to Register Rogers, Franklin, Pa.

McKnight, Duncan & Co. bankrupts; an order was made extending the time for the application for sale of certain real estate.

Isaac M. Sowers and Charles W. Owston, bankrupts, of Oil City, were discharged.

In the case of Frederick Freitze, of Clarion, an order was made appointing H. D. Gamble, Commissioner, to ascertain and adjust the validity of certain liens, and report upon its; also an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Wesley Ross, Luzerne county, an order was made for the examination of bankruptcy before Register Willard.

F. W. Smith was appointed assignee for B. F. Riber, of this city.

A rule was gained in the case of the United States vs. the Connellsville Railroad, to show cause why certain judgments should not be reopened.

S. Bing was allowed to intervene in the case of Hoffman & Co., distillers, of Butler county, for twenty barrels of whisky belonging to him. Also Charles Frank and John A. Gordon for their liquor in the possession of defendants.

The Mechanical School.

The Committee of members of the Public school Board and citizens, on the proposed mechanical school will, meet this afternoon, when the plans of the movement will be discussed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CONTENTS OF SECRETARY FISH'S CUBAN NOTE.

LONDON, January 3.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes, as follows upon the subject of Spain, Cuba and the United States: "I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand a cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers, but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other Powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of the restoration of peace; nevertheless Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of the population is opposed to separation. In these circumstances a solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadian; Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation with local and independent rights, and a Governor General appointed by Spain. The Powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such confederation and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This, of course, would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that United States desires the acquisition of Cuba. They only wish peace restored, slavery abolished and commerce allowed to resume its course. The Powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends."

TRAINING SHIP BURNED.

LONDON, January 3.—The Marine Society's training ship, Morsphite, was burned this morning. No lives were lost.

M. P. FOR IPSWICH.

LONDON, January 3.—Thomas Clement Cobbald, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Ipswich.

COTTON MILL BURNED.

LONDON, January 3.—The Howekridge Cotton Spinning Company's mill, at Atherton, Lancashire, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $175,000. Two hundred hands are out of employment.

REVIEW OF GRAIN MARKETS.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says: "1875 has unfortunately proved a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below average, but its color has been so generally affected that its value for malting purposes is greatly reduced—perhaps eight to ten shillings per quarter. Sales have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below average, but the better prices paid for the latter compensate for the defect. Peas are considerably below the average, having suffered greatly in size and quality. The wheat crop has suffered most, only one-eighth reaching average, while five-sixths sink below it. Whatever dullness now prevails and may for a period continue, the large deficiency will become more evident as the season advances. Should we have a bad spring an important advance must ensure."

Italy.

POPE ASKED TO MEDIATE IN HERZEGOVINA—NEGOTIATIONS ON THE CONCORDAT SUSPENDED.

ROME, January 3.—The Grand Vizier recently requested the Pope to use his good offices with the Catholic insurgents in Herzegovina, with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to inquire into the condition of affairs there. The Vatican will take no action until the reports of the Catholic prelates of Herzegovina are received.

Negotiations between the Vatican and Spain in relation to the Concordat have been suspended until after the election of the Cortes.

Spain.

CASTELLAR TO STAND FOR THE CORTES.

MADRID, January 3.—Senor Castellar has issued a manifesto agreeing to contest Barcelona and Valencia for a seat in the Cortes. He declares himself in favor of universal suffrage, free universities and the separation of Church and State, and rejects any alliance with Federalists.

Germany.

LEDOCHOWSKI AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

BERLIN, January 3.—Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on the 3d of February next. The Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. Deputations will wait upon the Archbishop and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowski persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new Ecclesiastical Court or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that the Government will "intern" him, as it did the Bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country.

The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne are still secret. The *Volkszeutung* invites diocesans desiring to present him with their New Year's felicitations, to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, January 3.—Steamer Moravian, from Portland, arrived.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Words of Commendation from Exchanges.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, daily and weekly, is among the ablest papers of the day. After a local paper is subscribed and paid for no family should be without the COMMERCIAL.

[From the Carrollton (O.) Free Press.]

We commend the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL for the markets and early news to all business men. As a political sheet it has no superior.

[From the Noble County (O.) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the leading journal of Pittsburgh; a good family paper, with reliable market reports, and thoroughly Republican in politics.

[From the Salem (O.) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has a larger circulation in this place than any other. Its columns contain the latest news from home and abroad, and its market reports stand unequaled.

[From Martin's Ferry (O.) News.]

For late reliable news, in a condensed, sprightly form, commend us to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is the best Pennsylvania paper with which we are acquainted.

[From the Greenville Advance.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is so much of a favorite in the valley, that to recommend it anew might seem like vain repetition to our readers. It still holds the fort of Republicanism, independence, and still maintains its old supremacy in the commercial field.

[From the Tuscarawas Advocate.]

We unhesitatingly recommend the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL as the best paper published in that city. It is able and fearless in defense of Republican principles, and enterprising in gathering the news. Its market reports are voluminous and reliable, and worth to any dealer the full subscription price. Read the prospectus.

[From the Chambersburg Repository.]

There is not a daily paper published, which gives the news of the State so fully, and condenses it into such brief limits, as the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is thoroughly Radical in politics, and is conducted with vigor and ability. It should have a circulation as wide as the Union.

[From the Media American.]

Once annually we give this greatest of all the dailies of our State a sort of formal editorial notice, in payment for an exchange—something we decline doing with many journals, because we think the *American* is fully equivalent. Not so with the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for even more labor is spent upon its daily than upon our weekly. It is short, pithy, terror of the times, and withal so spicy and profound in politics, so careful in its business information, that no live man in Western Pennsylvania, at least, can afford to do without it; and merchants and politicians in the East can profit by patronizing it.

A Minister Complimented.

On New Years day, a committee consisting of Messrs. John H. Hampton, O. C. Baker and Wilson McWhinney, waited on Rev. S. M. Henderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg, and, on behalf of the members of the congregation, presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain. The gift was wholly unexpected, and, indeed, was comparatively few members of the congregation knew that the project was on foot. There was no formal ceremony of presentation, but the recipient acknowledged the generous gift in a few happy and appropriate remarks. There is no more sincere or earnest laborer in the ministerial ranks than Mr. Henderson, and he enjoys the fullest confidence and the heartiest good will of his congregation.

Chief Crow Complimented.

The members of the Allegheny Fire Department held a meeting yesterday morning at the Columbia Engine House, at which resolutions were adopted thanking Chief Engineer Crow for the sumptuous entertainment which he provided for the firemen on New Year's Eve, and pronouncing him the "right man in the right place." A sentiment of which every citizen of Allegheny will heartily concur.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

A River Pilot Found Drowned—The Fatal Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

The coroner held an inquest last evening, on the body of George Willard, who was found drowned, yesterday morning in the Monongahela river, near the north abutment of the new Point bridge. The witness who discovered the body, testified that it was lying in the water near the abutment, and immediately below a large pile of stones. The witnesses did not think the body could have floated into the place where it was found, and their theory was that the man had fallen over the embankment, which is about fifteen feet high at that point. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

The deceased was a river pilot, who formerly resided at No. 89 Decatur street, but on October last he leased a house at Jack's Run, of John E. Large, Esq., as shown by a copy of an article of agreement found in his pocket. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

The coroner also held an inquest in the case of Charles Cauley, aged 21, whose dead body was found on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, opposite Jone's Ferry, Saturday morning. From the testimony of witnesses who were with deceased a short time before the accident, it appeared that he had attended a fair on the South Side, Friday night, and afterward came over to the city; that he started home between two and three o'clock in the morning; that he was very drowsy while on his way home, and stopped on the bridge and took a nap; that when they reached the railroad his companions went on and deceased lagged behind. Mr. Matthews, a watchman on the railroad, whose shanty stands near the track, a few hundred feet from the spot where the body was found, testified that the deceased came to his door about half-past four o'clock in the morning; asked him if he had been attending a ball; he said he had been at a few, and was very tired and sleepy; he then started out toward the track; he had been drinking but could walk straight; freight train No. 44, going West, passed along shortly afterward.

After hearing some further testimony, which failed to throw any light on the matter, the jury found that deceased came to his death by being accidentally run over by a train on the Panhandle Railroad.

The Temperance Alliance.

At the meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday Dr. Kennedy called attention to the announcement in the papers that the Legislature is to be asked to repeal the prohibitory laws in Lincoln and Elizabeth townships, and offered a paper setting forth "that the repeal of the prohibitory statutes at the demand of the liquor interest would exhibit such a measure of subserviency to that interest as would cause regret and shame to all patriots and philanthropists." The paper was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Swift, T. H. Rabe, T. P. Druitt, J. F. Colwell and R. M. Spolins.

The convention was laid over for one week and the Secretary instructed to ascertain what per cent. of the townships mentioned are doing in the premises.

A new triumph. A German chemist has prepared naphthalintetrasulphurous acid by treating naphthalin with oil of vitriol and phosphoric anhydride.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GUIDE ROLLER—A Roller for a ten-inch train; a good mill and steady work. Apply to LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Lower Mills, North ward, Allegheny.

WANTED—ROOM—BY A YOUNG man, down with good board within 3 minutes' walk Penn and Eleventh streets. Private family preferred. References. Address D. A., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING Salesman for some good, reliable house. Salary not so much of an object as employment. Address, stating terms, &c., A. A., P. O. Box 98, Elm, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—POWER SHOP ROOM—Second floor, with power for Engine, Blacksmith Fires, Drill, Lathe, Press and Trip Hammer. Also, a medium sized Trip Hammer wanted. Address, stating terms, &c., A. A., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A LADY OF refinement and experience desires a situation as Housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address Miss D. A. HOUSTON, York, York county, Pa.

WANTED—BUILDING — WANTED from a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., for a lease, PUBLISHER P. O. Lock Box 885, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LADIES—A FEW INTELligent Young Ladies, to engage in a light, respectable employment, paying from $4 to $6 per day. All expenses advanced. References required. Call or address T. A. BABCOCK, 198 Second avenue.

WANTED—BAY MILL CREW—INcluding Roller, Catchers and Heaters. The subscribers have been a good one. None but sober, industrious men, who deserve a steady job, need apply. LEWIS, REA & PHILLIPS, at their Lower Mills, Wood's Run, Allegheny city.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced in the construction of Coke Ovens and Railroads in the Connellsville coke region in Canada. Address, stating experience, references, and wages required, A. M., care of WILLIAM D. MARVEL, Coal and Iron Merchant, 413 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PUPILS—THE UNDERSIGNED, a native of Germany, having pursued a regular five years' course in several universities in his country, wishes to receive pupils to be instructed in the Classical, German, French and Mathematical languages. Note at 62 Market street, Allegheny. References: Rev. S. F. Seyd, Pittsburgh; John Laundy, 172 Federal street, Allegheny; Mrs. Thos. McFadden, Jr., Fifth avenue. TTHS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—WANTED, PARTNER, with a capital of $5 000, in a well established Foundry business, that pays large profits. For further information address Box A., Commercial office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—IN THE Manufacturing business, established 1865. To a strictly reliable and energetic man of large local acquaintance and influence, this presents a favorable opening. Address D. N. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store well located, and doing a good business. Reasons for selling, ill health of owner. Call and no time to attend to it. Stock on hand at a low figure. Apply at 5 Avenue, Monongahela city.

Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 159 Centre avenue, containing 8 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $20 00 per month. Apply above.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Fariors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor, Gas, Hot Water, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Con mercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBber Belting. Hose and Packing of every description, by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—SAFE—ONE SECOND-HAND Fire and Burglar Safe, at less than price, by HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, No. 93 smithfield street.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 Second Engine Boilers, 1 Planer, 1 Matcher, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. Also, Pipe Cutting and Screwing Power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth street, and C. B. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly. Shop, West Point Boiler Works, No. 42 Water street. R. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875.

THE Titusville *Herald* asks, "What fool fiend possesses the Democratic party?" The party is simply self-possessed.

THE value of the exports from Boston last week was $561,220. The total exports of the year amounted to $34,720,415, against $29,005,392, an increase over 1874 of $4,963,-823.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety to learn the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Granger cases, which is expected upon the reassembling of that tribunal.

THE commercial statistics of Boston for 1875 show arrivals of 2,450 vessels, against 2,548 in 1874. The foreign clearances last year were 1,990 vessels, against 2,501 for the preceding year.

RELATIVE to the third term lunacy, if the Democratic party disclaims responsibility for its army of thieves, why should it insist on holding the Republican party responsible for its handful of fools?

THE Pennsylvania Legislature reassembles to-day. It is to be hoped the Democratic House will realize that the people expect it to do something toward atoning for the thick-thronging errors and blunders of last session, throughout whose entire duration the legislative tactics of the party were as bad as its political morals.

IF THE *Post* expects the Republican Senate of the United States to whitewash any of Senator SPENCER'S transactions, it is greatly mistaken. Such is not the temper of that body. He has asked for an investigation, and this cannot be refused; but if the charges which have been made against him are substantiated he will find precious little sympathy from his Republican colleagues.

THROUGHOUT nearly the entire North vegetation is being misled by the prevailing etherial mildness. On every side in the country may be seen the trees and shrubs with their apparently leafless, bare branches, but scan them more closely and one may observe the tender buds shooting forth as if to welcome the New Year. Further comments are deferred until the season has passed from mid-winter.

ALL the papers are talking about what is best for national civilization and development during the new century of life on which the country has just entered. To our mind the most important feature of the work before us is in education and morals. We shall have to bear a strain in these departments within the next quarter of a century that will tell for weal or woe on the most vital forces of the Republic.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, speaking of the questions at issue between our Government and Spain, says "there seems to be some secret hand at work endeavoring to operate upon the minds of the Spaniards, who hate us any way, and whose antagonism is only kept down by the constant efforts of the Spanish rulers." There is no secret about the matter. The money-mongering influences of Wall street are undoubtedly at the bottom of it.

THE gradual approximation, by the cutting down process, of our imports to the measure of our exports, is a healthful sign. No permanent business prosperity can be expected while we hold the position of a debtor nation. It is only our endless resources that have enabled us to struggle against this unfortunate position. We should now have been vastly richer and more prosperous had we always insisted that our foreign trade should balance itself.

THE New Hampshire political campaign will open to-morrow, when the Republican State Convention meets to nominate a Governor and State ticket. The indications are that Governor CHENEY will be renominated. The Democratic Convention meets a week to-morrow, and will probably put a new man in nomination. The Prohibitionists, who hold the balance of power, have already met and nominated their candidate. The Legislature, which meets in March, will elect a successor to United States Senator CRAGIN, whose term expires in March, 1877.

THE latest Centennial proposition is the publication of a genealogical record, embracing all the descendents of all the Mayflower band down to the beginning of the present century. It is perhaps questionable whether the project is feasible; but, if carried out, it would undoubtedly reveal to thousands an honorable ancestry which they never suspected, and, by tracing the ramifications of intermarriage through successive generations, would show that a large number of the men most eminent in the field, the forum, the pulpit, and the editorial chair are descended from the sturdy Plymouth stock.

HERE is a rule which will enable everybody to find out the day of the week upon which any event fell a hundred years ago. Count forward two days from the day of the week upon which the Centennial anniversary falls. Thus, the 4th of July, 1876, will fall on Tuesday; the 4th of July, 1776, was Thursday. The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated Thursday, June 17, 1875. The battle was fought Saturday, June 17, 1775. The rule must not, however, be used for dates in the eighteenth century earlier than 1752, that being the year when the change from the old style took effect in England and her colonies.

THERE is a growing belief that the appointment of MORRISON to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means was only a shrewd dodge by which FERNANDO WOOD is left the real Chairman. In his recently published book on Fort Sumter, General DOUBLEDAY relates the following suggestive story of this virtual leader of the Democratic party:

"I heard with profound indignation of the case of a poor seamstress from New York who had been sent to jail in Charleston, simply for stating that she did not believe in the institution of slavery. On appealing to the Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, he replied that he was rejoiced she was in prison, and hoped she would be kept there."

SUNSET COX has been talking about the men in Congress who are known outside of politics. He says:

"Congress is very different in that respect from Parliament or the Cortes. Gladstone has ability and finds time to interpret classic poets, and Castelar writes a history of the growth of republicanism in England, but in Congress, the only man whom I can think of as having other station than that of a businesss or professional man, is Seelye, of Connecticut, who has a reputation as a political economist. I am about the only man that ever takes a dash into literature."

SAM'S modesty borders on the marvelous. Even as a browser on the outer confines of humor he has proved but little else than a failure. He claims to possess a "transcendental spirit," whatever that may mean; but so also did the beer-logged Dutchman of Patchogue, described by THOREAU—"who never lost his wits or his equanimity, but blurted forth some happy repartee, like an illuminated swine."

LAST year there were in operation 74,023 miles of railroad, an increase of 22,125 miles since 1870. Within those five years we built and equipped more miles of railroad than in any previous ten succeeding years. Of the increase in question over 18,000 miles was in the years 1871-72. According to the *Railroad Journal* the past year was a considerably more prosperous one for railroad companies than its predecessor. That paper says:

"The year has witnessed a wholesale and wholesome liquidation of broken-down railroads. Several have been organized through a foreclosure sale. The process now going on in regard to many railroads is a healthy one. During the year California, with only one-fifteenth of the population and capital, has built a third or fourth of all the new roads in the country, and is still pushing new lines in various places. Over 5,000 men are now engaged upon the construction of the Southern Pacific road. This industry has evidently gone backward as far as it is going, and now every impulse is forward toward renewed prosperity."

AN INCREASE of some four hundred per cent. having been made in the rate of taxation in Chicago over that of last year, the property owners of that city are rising *en masse* against the outrageous imposition. The returns of the assessors, however, show that many taxpayers are returned for from five hundred to a thousand per cent. more taxes than some others who usually carry and own stock and values from two to five hundred per cent. heavier than they. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that a statement of all the taxpayers on personal property be published, as in Cincinnatti and other cities. If this were done some of the firms who rate themselves in the fifties and hundreds of thousands would be found to be comparative paupers, unless they have perjured themselves extensively. Uprisings of this character are worth watching, chiefly for the reason that they show there is a point where public opinion is always strong enough, when things come to the worst, to shake off bad government and establish in its place something better.

IN AN address on "Popular Education" in its relation to our form of government, delivered by Dr. PEABODY before the Massachusetts Educational Association at its recent annual meeting, the venerable speaker, dwelling on the fact that universal suffrage is inevitable, here said:

"Every man of twenty-one years of age has and will have a vote, and while there are—and shameful it is that it is so—men of culture and of property who remain away from the ballot-boxes, there is not one of the ignorant and irresponsible citizens who is not bribed or dragged or drugged into giving his vote whenever there is an election to be had."

Perhaps the gravest cause of apprehension for the future of the country lies in this political supineness of our better classes of citizens. It would almost seem that those who have the greatest property and social interests at stake, and who ought to be most alive to the peace and good government of the community, are, as a rule, the most careless and apathetic. Too often the very men who ought to give tone and direction to politics do not feel sufficiently interested to cast a ballot. It is no wonder that we have corruption, fraud and intimidation at our election precincts when the moral power of the community on election days shuts itself within doors. That, in a country like ours, there will be shrewd rascals, all history has proven; that in the absence of popular vigilance they will manipulate offices, our experience has shown; but that we have the remedy within reach is also true beyond question. But the trouble is that the very men who on account of their integrity ought to be foremost in the reform, are the hindmost. They consider political work out of their line, and as a consequence the people groan under heavy burdens, and the cries of dissatisfaction resound throughout the land. We have not, however, as Dr. PEABODY would seem to have done, lost faith in the basic integrity of our people, nor in the perpetuity of our institutions. Our rulers and officials are as good as the average community. It is the morals of the people that need toning up. And already the nation is beginning to open its eyes. The land has fallen into grave excesses, and has suffered greatly from corruption, but reaction is setting in, and the changes promise to be speedy, thorough and lasting. Beginning with the popular life it will ascend into our public places, in our corporations, our municipalities, and our General Government. There is cause for profound gratitude in that we have as yet good men in office whose official characters are models of public purity. Secretaries BRISTOW, CHANDLER and JEWELL have extended their vigilance through all the ramifications of their departments. The dark things are being brought to light and extirpated, and pure blood is circulating to the very extremities of the service. All these are happy omens of a brighter future; while, in the increasing watchfulness of the people at large are embraced alike the prophecy and the potency of a new era of national greatness.

THE late annual convention of the State Dairymen's Association, at Meadville, was the most interesting and important meeting ever held by that extensive and growing agricultural interest. Dairy conventions are prominent among the educators of the farmer. They furnish a stimulus and incentive to aim at a high standard of perfection, and excite an honest and healthy competition; producers and dealers are brought together, learning the peculiarities of each, and the wants and interests each represents. Markets varying so much in their requirements and dealers so much in their ideas, producers are often in doubt as to the best course to pursue. That the wants of the markets are not adequately understood is proven by the great variety of cheese shown at the State fair last fall. The recommendation made last year to the Vermont Dairymen's Association that a convention of dealers should furnish a standard of size, shape, color, texture, etc., for each of the leading markets, has some good features. Such standards could be easily furnished, and losses arising from this lack of knowledge are often great. The great value of these conventions is in the lessons learned by interchange of ideas.

"GRANT is wonderfully dignified and patriotic. He publicly announced that he would turn out Democrats, who got office under Civil Service Reform, and give place to the Radical officials of the House who were turned out of their comfortable berths. There is so much Grantism in this that it surprises no one."—*Post.*

Why not put the statement fairly, and say that the Democratic House of Representatives threaten to discharge all disabled Union soldiers in its service, substituting for them Confederate soldiers, and that the President proposes to retaliate by retiring Democratic employees from the departments, filling their places with the loyal disabled soldiers so removed? These are the facts, and all loyal citizens should seriously consider them; they show in what direction the drift is running. The brave, disabled soldiers who stood at the front, battling for our liberties, must now take a back seat. This is Democratic loyalty and Democratic gratitude.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Oates is said to be engaged to the son of a prominent clergyman in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that she secured a divorce from her husband about a month ago, during her engagement in this city.

A sight for the gods were four Massachusetts yeomen before a justice, last week, for smashing up the barn of a fifth yeoman who had won the heart of a lass whom they were all after. But it wasn't the lass's fault; she couldn't take them all.

Bishop Stephens, of this State, has just ordained as deacon in the Episcopal Church, Mr. Ben. T. Hutchins, recently a major in the United States cavalry, prior to that a colonel of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, and still earlier reporter on a Boston newspaper.

Mrs. Joyce has reached Washington with a letter from ex-Governor Fletcher to the President. It is alleged in Western telegrams that she intends to apply for her husband's pardon, and has important letters inculpating Babcock, which she intends to use in the former's favor. There is no truth whatever in the story.

The other day an old man died in Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, and a Rev. Mr. Buck delivered the funeral sermon, for which he received five dollars, and within fifteen minutes from the close of the sermon he was in a saloon playing poker with the five dollars. That evening he was nine hundred and sixty dollars winner. The people there think Buck a mighty fine man.

This is a scene on the doorstep of a Portland Doctor, as related in the *Advertiser* of that city: "Is the Doctor in?" "He is not, at this moment," said the Doctor's wife. "What st all I tell him when he returns?" "Well, ye see, mum, me little b'y was sick a shpell ago, and the Dochter came to him an' he tould me thin he would die, an' he did die; an' now the wife is tuck sick, an', be gorra, I want him to pass the same judgment on the ould woman."

Sir John Lubbock on Ants.

[From the London Examiner.]

Sir John Lubbock has published some further experiments on ants and bees, which made serious inroads on the reputation of those exemplary animals. The sum of his experiments seems to be that the intelligence of the creatures is very much in proportion to the size of their brain matter, taken relatively to the size of their bodies. They are active and industrious, but very much the slaves of custom; they seem to have the faculty of taking up a line and sticking to it, and what they do they do well, but they show nothing like the wisdom or the original power or contrivance with which they are popularly credited. This want of originality Sir J. Lubbock established by a very pretty experiment. He suspended some nerve on a slip of glass about a third of an inch above the surface of one of his artificial ants' nests, and placed some black ants on the glass with the larvæ. Within half an inch of the glass he placed some fine mould, so that if the ants had possessed much engineering skill they could in a half a minute have constructed a bridge between glass and their nest. Not only did they not do this, but the ants on the glass did not even risk the leap to the nest, which they could almost touch with their antennæ. They seized the larvæ and leaned over the edge of the glass, and some of them got down on the backs of their fellows, but most of them traveled to the nest by a circuitous route of thirteen feet, along which was presently established quite a string of ants passing to and from the nest to the larvæ. Go to the ant, thou sluggard; but do not go to the ant, thou engineer.

Wallace's Monthly.

The December number of *Wallace's Monthly* has been received. It contains an illustrated article on "Bonner's Horses;" a continuation of "Stony Stud Farm;" "Early English Racing History;" "Questions for the National Association;" "Origin of the Morgan Horse;" "The American Turf—Complete Performances in 1875," etc., etc. This magazine will prove of value to all horsemen, farmers and others who are interested in domestic animals. J. H. Wallace is the editor, and Benjamin Singerly the publisher, with offices at 170 Fulton street, New York, and in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

C. W. MOULTON, of Cincinnati, has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Review of General Sherman's Memoirs Examined, Chiefly in the Light of its Own Evidence," in which he endeavors to show that the documents published by Gen. H. V. Boynton in his "Review" are sufficient refutation of the graver charges against Gen. Sherman made by Gen. B.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

NEWE DAIES, NEWE WAIES.

[From Fipenser.]

The weary yeare his race now having run,
The newe begins his compasse course anew;
With shewe of morning mylde he hath begun,
Betokening peace and plenty to ensewe.
So let us, which this chaunge of weather vew,
Chaunge eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old yeare's sinnes forepast let us eschew,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.
Then shall the newe yeare's joy forth freshly send,
Into the glooming world, his gladsome ray;
And all tirse stormes, which now his beauty blend,
Shall turne to calmes, and tymely cleare away.

The enviable Californians had strawberries with their New Year's turkey.

A Boston paper has a column headed "Chips." It should be illustrated with wood cuts.

California rejoices in green peas, also tomatoes and cucumbers, and string-beans, and asparagus.

Barnum's old "Lightning Calculator" has come out against Jersey lightning on the temperance platform.

The school children of America annually pay $50,000,000 for school books, of which it is said the publishers pocket $33,000,000.

The skins of the *mephitis Americana* are all the odor for furs in Europe this year, 300,000 having been sold in London alone.

"Mrs. Hon. Congressman" is the modest and tasteful way in which the wives of some of the "members" print their cards.

A bonanza. Sam Ward, king of the Washington lobby, has just come into $10,000 a year, by the death of his daughter.

What will the adulterators of food do next? They have had the audacious meanness to counterfeit even Graham flour.

There will be good sleighing at Alta, Utah, when the snow gets nicely settled. The last fall lies twelve feet deep on a level.

And now California proposes to adopt a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of county, town and municipal debts.

A new departure has been inaugurated by some of the foreign Ministers at Washington. Sunday socialbles or levees are now given.

In Central Iowa they have commenced electing a United States Senator by popular vote. The first returns are in favor of Belknap.

In Massachusetts valuations are falling so fast all round that the rate of taxation is likely to be higher this year than for some years past.

Restitution. More than four centuries ago the Maid of Orleans was burned at Rouen as a witch and sorceress. Now she is to be canonized.

The reported election of Commodore Vanderbilt to the presidency of the Canada Southern Railroad, is a canard entirely without foundation.

Retribution? The originator of "excursion trains" in England was killed the other day, by being run over by an engine attached to one of these trains.

Correct. The Philadelphia city authorities have determined to allow Independence Hall to pass into the possession of private individuals or a society.

The only house of Milton's now standing, is at No. 19 York street, Westminster, and came very near being burned down the other day. It is a mere hovel.

The darkness of great cities. Forty-nine murders were committed in New York city last year, and there were 165 cases of drowning, not including suicidal drowning.

The Boston January dividends fall but a trifle short of the dividends of a year ago, the shrinkage being less than the reduction of the cost of living within that time.

The American Bible Society ought not to complain of the hard times. Its receipts for the past year were nearly $600,000, and it issued almost 1,000,000 copies of the Word.

The famous plain of Marathon has just been drained with complete success. The existence of the marsh explains the defeat of the Persians by so small a force of Greeks.

The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, the leading Methodist organ of the country, takes ground boldly in favor of the complete secularization of the public schools.

Decay. Bermuda Hundred, on the James river, which figured so largely during the war, has dwarfed into a cluster of negro hovels. Only one white family remains in the place.

The quantity of wheat at the seaboard ports or in transit at the close of last year did not vary much from those of the preceding year, being 6,651,098 bushels, against 6,227,192 in 1874.

A non-sectarian education bill now before the New Mexico Legislature is meeting with violent opposition and is likely to be killed by a combination of the Roman Catholic members.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has completed its comparison of whisky stamp issues with the books up to May last, so that all the frauds committed up to that time have been discovered.

On the first instant the new monetary system of Germany went into universal and compulsory operation throughout the empire. It had been in partial and legal operation for some time.

The street railroads of Philadelphia are beginning to arrange for the Centennial business. Six of them will run cars to the Exposition grounds every minute, making four hundred cars an hour.

It is pleasant to learn that pauperism is decreasing in England. In that country and Wales the paupers are as 827,446 to 23,580,000, a large proportion, but a marked decrease in twenty-six years.

The fifty odd thousand colored people of New York alone furnish twelve centenarians. This gives one centenarian to every 4,500 negroes, while the white population only furnishes one in 45,000.

Costly barbarism. There are three prisoners in the Jacksonville, Fla., jail who have been there nearly two years for the pitiful sum of $10 costs each. They have cost the county nearly $900.

Hadley, Mass., puts in a claim for a valuable centennial relic in the identical parade sword of the British General Burgoyne, whose army was defeated and captured at Saratoga, during the Revolution.

The *Churchman* insists that no edifice should be called a church which is under any indebtedness. If this is to be the criterion of judgment the Lord owns a good deal less real estate than is generally supposed.

French Use of Glycerine.

The use of glycerine in its liquors, to prevent incrustation, is still advocated in the French journals. Its reaction with the salts of lime is imperfectly understood as yet, but it is known that it raises the curve of solubility of these salts, and more particularly of sulphate of lime, and under certain conditions forms with them soluble compounds. When glycerine is added to water containing an excess of these salts, they are precipitated in a gelatinous form—the form best adapted, it is found, to prevent incrustation, under ordinary circumstances.

The action of the glycerine appears to be threefold; it increases the solubility of the sulphate of lime, it forms therewith a valuable compound, and it finally becomes precipitated. It is found that about one kilogramme may be allowed to every three or four thousand kilogrammes of fuel, but this is to be varied with the water and the nature of the fuel. The glycerine should, of course, be commercially, if not chemically, free from lime; and it is recommended that it be added beforehand, and in the requisite proportion, to water sufficient for a fortnight or a month's consumption. Being mixed with the feed-water thus beforehand, the glycerine will have time to act on the lime, and, as it forms not an insoluble, but a soluble soap, it is assumed that the action of it in the boiler differs from that of fatty matter generally, entailing no risk of priming, etc.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

"Present Conflict of Science with the Christian Religion; or, Modern Scepticism met on its own Ground." By Herbert W. Morris, A. M., author of "Science and the Bible," Philadelphia: P. W. Ziegler & Co.

The conflict between the current theories of science and religion is attracting much attention in literary, scientific and religious circles. In nearly every literary publication the subject is discussed in some one of its many features, and after it is apparently exhausted men return to it and go over the ground again and again. The general tendency of scientific men is to treat the present developments of scientific investigation as unfriendly to the religion of the Bible and subversive of current religious theories; while eminent theologians, and literary men with a decided religious bias, seem anxious to reconcile science with religion, and to explain that there is and can be no active hostility between them.

The present volume is a contribution, by a scientific gentleman, toward proving that there is, really, no conflict between science and religion. His previous work, "Science and the Bible," which attained to great popularity, paved the way for the present work; and the author shows great skill in handling his materials. His general purpose is thus set forth in the preface to the work before us:

"We perpetually hear it affirmed that the discoveries of science are in collision with the statements of Scripture. Isolated facts, facts imperfectly studied, facts misinterpreted, and facts invested with fictitious significance and importance are paraded under the imposing name of science, and boldly put forth as conclusive evidence for the discomfiture of Christians.

"As the continual dropping of water will wear away the stone, so the constant application of such influence does tell, has told, not only on minds less vigorous or less cultivated, but also on those more active and intelligent. It has served to awaken doubts where no misgivings existed before. Many have been moved from the simplicity of their faith in the Scriptures, while not a few have been brought to settle down in hopeless scepticism.

"The present volume has been written to meet this state of things. The author undertook the preparation of this work with the hope of furnishing thoughtful and inquiring readers with an antidote to these prevailing errors. This he undertakes to do, not by denying or ignoring the sound deductions of science, for he accepts them, but by the light of established facts and the force of unconfuted truths. He attempts not to offer any apologies for the Bible, for it does not need them. He seeks not to shield it from the investigations of science, for that would be futile and unwise. He believes that the Bible is able to bear all the light that human science can concentrate and make to fall upon it, and that the stronger that light is, the more manifestly will its Divinity shine forth. He therefore bids science God-speed in its noble studies, assured that the Works of God will never be found in conflict with His Word."

This indicates the entire tenor of the book, and in this spirit the author dissects all the points of controversy and undertakes to demonstrate that there is no conflict whatever between the revelations of science and the revelations of religion. It is a very able presentation of the religious side of this discussion, and the conclusions arrived at are strictly in harmony with the views, upon the same subject, of Professor Tayler Lewis and other gentlemen as noted for their literary and scientific ability. Professor Morris discusses, learnedly and logically, all the questions involved in evolution, the ethnology and unity of mankind, chronology and the antiquity of man, archæology and primeval man, creation, geology, and all the other points of difficulty about the origin of matter and the development of Man. It goes over the whole ground and may be regarded as exhaustive of all the points in controversy.

We notice the fact with pleasure that, notwithstanding the efforts of Tyndall and Huxley and Herbert Spencer and Darwin to thrust the Bible and Christianity aside as fables, the judgment of many matured scientific minds, both in this country and in Europe, such, for instance, as the author of this work, is strongly in favor of maintaining the truths of the Bible as reconcilable and in harmony with the truths of science. The book before us is an evidence of this, and we commend it heartily to the perusal of all intelligent readers.

For sale by Rev. George J. Bremsinger, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

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The food contains the elements of bone, brain and muscle, and in a healthy system, properly nourished, the manufacture of these bodily constituents is uninterrupted, night or day. But when the other hand digestion or assimilation are imperfect, the manufacture is hindered, and the destructive not being counteracted by the reparative processes of nature, the system is threatened with early decay. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are particularly fitted to overcome the causes which lead to an untimely decadence of the vital energies, removing as they do all obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation of the food, and restraining an undue waste of physical substance. For the host of draughts consequent upon depleting diseases, they are the best possible remedy, and their bracing effect upon the system enable it to withstand hurtful atmospheric influences indicative of malaria.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$356,923 78
Overdrafts	938 36
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	19,520 31
Due from other National Banks	17,786 54
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	87,340 65
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	998 89
Checks and other Cash Items	15,046 43
Bills of other National Banks	8,640 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	567 83
Legal Tender Notes	96,700 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
	$645,754 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	3,133 64
Other Undivided Profits	5,289 49
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	360 00
Individual Deposits, subject to check	391,169 28
	$645,754 41

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John S. Scully, Cashier of the Diamond National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1875.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GARRISON,
WM. M. HERSH,
JOS. FLEMING, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business December 17, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,036,223 27
Overdrafts		6,231 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		450,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		53,079 26
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$36,478 65	
Due from other National Banks	46,901 82	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	72,980 79	
	15,876 79	
	25,856 85	
	15,876 79	
	34,824 80	
		92,543 46
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures		80,208 06
Current Expenses and Taxes paid		18,950 26
Checks on Banks not in Clearing-House	867 64	
Exchanges for Clearing House	100,540 27	
Bills of other National Banks	10,015 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	624 75	
Legal Tender Notes	145,200 00	
		257,231 65
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation		20,250 00
		$2,011,834 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund		100,000 00
Other Undivided Profits		28,304 71
National Bank Notes Outstanding		385,300 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding		4,664 00
Dividends Unpaid		2,365 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	$ 890,234 56	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	9,150 00	
Due to other National Banks	2,537 68	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	38,329 53	
		1,979,579 21
		$2,933,646 45

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I. W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
I. W. COOK,
JOSHUA RHODES,
JNO. CALDWELL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 17, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$185,737 77
Overdrafts		92 73
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		6,282 80
Due from other National Banks		34,830 17
Due from State Banks and Bankers		6,850 44
		1,170 49
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,309 03
Checks and other Cash Items		844 23
Bills of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		284 27
Specie (including gold Treasury Notes)		184 00
Legal Tender Notes		18,100 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
Total		$368,012 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	10,256 78
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	53,747 01
Time Certificates of Deposits	1,000 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	314 90
Due to other National Banks	30,353 80
Due to State Banks and Bankers	53,317 50
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	10,360 00
Total	$368,012 89

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, L. Halsey Williams, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of December, 1875.

P. C. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ROBERT ARTHURS,
RALPH BAGALEY,
JESSE L. SCOTT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business December 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,863,853 86
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		11,653 76
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$236,478 65	
Due from other National Banks	72,980 79	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	24,824 80	
		486,284 24
Real Estate		137,000 00
Current Expenses		7,897 05
Checks and other Cash Items	17,123 36	
Exchanges for Clearing House	52,716 95	
Bills of other National Banks	17,560 00	
Fractional Currency	3,565 23	
Legal Tender Notes	300,000 00	
		394,067 54
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		4,500 00
		$2,933,646 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 750,000 00
Surplus Fund		131,760 74
Other Undivided Profits		90,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		2,806 50
Individual Deposits, subject to check	$1,624,788 98	
Certified Checks	14,452 19	
Due to other National Banks	131,723 64	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	288,329 53	
		1,979,579 21
		$2,933,646 45

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1875.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER NIMICK,
JOHN WILSON,
ALEXANDER SPEER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 856,734 94
Overdrafts		427 83
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		23,080 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$152,147 68	
Due from other National Banks	57,292 06	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,242 10	
		216,681 78
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		59,699 65
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,441 58
Checks and other Cash Items	3,579 23	
Exchanges for Clearing House	18,702 04	
Bills of other National Banks	12,330 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	771 24	
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	420 62	
Legal Tender Notes	120,615 00	
		156,420 35
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund		14,000 00
		$1,592,776 18

LIABILITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 3, 1876.

The first business day of the new year opens quietly, and without any feature of importance in monetary circles. The demand for money from those who are wishing to put themselves in shape to meet their January bills is quite large, but is readily responded to by the banks. Exchange is somewhat scarce, and should it not ease up in the next two or three days, it will be necessary to ship currency by express to meet the mercantile demand.

In the Philadelphia market we note sales of Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 53¾, and those best able to judge predict that this stock will touch 60, or higher during the Centennial year. The stock is without doubt a purchase. Pan Handle sevens have stiffened up to 80¼, an advance of 2¼ within the last week. City of Pittsburgh water loan is 109 bid; street improvement bonds 107½ bid, with no sellers.

—There is to be a new bank in Philadelphia, called the "Centennial National," to commence business some time this month. Hon. E. A. Rollins, the former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is to be connected with its management. The prestige of its name and the character of its management makes it an assured success in Philadelphia.

—The gold premium shows signs of weakening, having receded to 112¾ during the day. Time loans of gold are quoted as follows: 30 to 60 days, 3-16@¼ for carrying; 90 days, 1-16@3-16 for carrying; 4 months, "flat;" 6 months, 3@6½ for use; all the year, 1876, 1@1¼ per cent for use.

—The report of the operations of the St. Louis Clearing House for the week is as follows:

Clearances	$571,239 70
Balances	58,651 23

—Since January 1, 1875, the following contraction of the currency has taken place: Legal tenders $10,170,000; fractional currency, $2,230,000; national bank circulation, $6,270,000; total $18,670,000.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* ably advocates the repeal of the sinking fund law, "with its cumbrous and antiquated machinery" and the adoption of a law limiting the reduction of the public debt to $25,000,000 per annum. As the sinking fund law now stands it is very doubtful what it really means. It provides for the "purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States each year. If there are doubts as to whether the law means one per centum of the debt as it stood in 1862, when the law was passed, or when it was at its maxium three years later, or as the debt stands from year to year, so that one per centum would be a continually diminishing amount, at present only $21,000,000.

By the adoption of this principle and the substitution of interest bearing bonds for legal tenders, either directly or through the medium of redeeming the legal tenders in gold, the payment of the whole public debt would be extended over a period of eighty-five years. We could thus avail ourselves, the *Bulletin* thinks, "of the principle of long loans at low interest, by issuing $500,000,000 of sixty year gold bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Considering the rapidity with which the new fives have been taken, and the fact that they possess the great disadvantage of being redeemable in about five years from the present time, we have little doubt that the loan which we propose could to-day be placed at par in coin. At the end of the sixty years the bonds could be redeemed faster than at the rate of $25,000,000 per annum, if thought advisable. Before issuing the new loan proposals asking bids for a four per cent. loan having only fifty years to run might be made. Many who have given the subject thought believe that a loan for that length of time could be placed at par, so high is the credit of the United States. The saving in interest would be $10,000,000 per annum, or $5,000,000 more than would be gained by issuing five per cents, and $2,500,000 more than by issuing four and a half per cents. After the placing of the long per cent. loan, when as we all believe the credit of the nation will be even higher than it is to-day, shorter bonds could be negotiated, if not at four then at four and a half per cent."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 3, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113	113	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, coupon	117½					
5-20's, 1865	116¾					
5-20's, 1867	117¼					
5-20's, 1868	119¼					
10-40's	117¼					
10-40's, coupons	117¾					
Currency 6's	122¼					
New 4per cents	110¼					
Western Union Tel	78¾	78	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
Pacific Mail	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Panama	120					
Adams Express	102½					
Wells Fargo Ex	94					
American Express	56¾					
United States Express	80					
New York Central	104¾	104¾				104¾
Erie	20	20				
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾				
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾				88½
Illinois Central	89¾					
Chicago & North'w'n	39¾	39¾				
Do preferred	82¾	82¾				
Rock Island	103½	104¼	103¾			103
Pittsburg	53¾	53¾				53¾
Do preferred	90	90				90
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾	17				17
Union Pacific	74	74				74
Central Pacific	121¾	121¾				121¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	20¾	21	21¼			21¼
Quicksilver	13	13				
Quicksilver pref	32½	32½				32½
Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾	18¾				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			54½
Reading ex. div	54¾	55	54¾
Oil Creek	12¾		12¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼	62¼
P. C. & St. L., m. b			80¼

—In view of the labor and hazard incurred by the Treasurer of the United States, and other independent Treasury officers, by the receipt and collection of drafts and checks received in them from national banks, public officers and other parties having payments to make into the Treasury, the Secretary has advised these officers that he thinks it better they should receive in all official transactions only the lawful and proper moneys of the United States as provided by law and regulations thereunder. This will prevent national banks from paying their semi-annual duties, banks and other parties from paying for fractional currency and collectors of federal revenue from making deposits in the offices mentioned by drafts and checks, and thus doing away with a practice which seems to have crept into Government transactions without any special authority of law or regulations, and which has become a burden to the officers who voluntarily undertook to collect for parties the checks and drafts transmitted for the purpose of making the payments mentioned.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Money 7@7½ per cent. gold; 1-64 per diem, closing at 7 gold bid. Prime mercantile paper 6½@8 per cent. Customs receipts $284,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,281,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling 483½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold was steady early in the day at 113⅛@113, but subsequently declined to 112¾, at which price closing sales were made. Rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 3½, 5, 6, 7 and 1-32 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds active and firm. State securities quiet. Stocks were dull, weak and generally lower. Rock Island was exceptionally firm. The market was without special feature. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union and 20,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	78¼	Rock Island	103¾
Pacific Mail	39¼	St. Paul	35¼
Mariposa	9¾	Do preferred	66¼
Do preferred	19¾	Toledo & Wabash	3
Adams Express	101½	Do preferred	9¾
Wells Fargo Ex	94½	Fort Wayne	97¼
Alameda Ex	93	Terre Haute	3
United States Ex	80	Do preferred	20
New York Central	104¾	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Erie	20	Do preferred	106
Do preferred	31	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Harlem	124½	Delaware & Lack	117½
Do preferred	131	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾
Mich. Central	88½	Indiana Central	7
Panama	120	Harlingen & Quay	134
Lake Shore	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	21¾
Illinois Central	89¾	Union Pac. stock	74
Clev. & Pitts	86¾	Cen. Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	102¼
Do preferred	80	Land grant	101
C. C. C. & I	58¾	Sinking fund bds	94¾
N. J. Central	103½		
*Ex div.			

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	111
5-20's, 1865	116¾	10-40's registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¼	10-40's coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	119¼	Currency 6's	122¾
5-20's, 1868	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¾	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	39¾	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, old	37		
*Ex-div.			

LONDON, January 3, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 2¾ per cent. ⅝ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104¾; do 1867, 107¼; do 1868, 109¾; do 10-40's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 91; Erie 14¾; do preferred 28.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 65 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—United States bonds, new 7's, 99¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Gold 112¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank nominal.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

Trade yesterday was not very active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence during the last season. So far, however, as relates to us we have no particular change to record. General trading dealers confine their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants. The general impression is that the present year will be an active one. We hope this may prove correct. Freights are not as plenty as could be desired.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	940
Apples, bbls	200
Corn, bus	346
Wheat, bus	1,400
Barley, bus	300
Rye, bus	400
Oats, bus	3,050
Butter, pkgs	32
Bacon, pcs	6,250
Bacon, lbs	6,250
Potatoes, bus	1,370
Hay, bales	130

—**Grain, Flour and Feed.**

Wheat—The market since our last has presented nothing very new or important. Sales have been restricted whilst the bulk of the receipts have gone direct to the mills. Prices are to a certain extent nominal. We quote as follows: Michigan white at $1 32@1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio old $1 32@1 35; new do red $1 20@1 30. The latter for strictly prime quality. Northwestern red $1 25@1 36; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15 @1 22; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as per quality. Corn—New shelled is selling on track at 56@53½c for good yellow; new ear at 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 62@63c. Oats are not very active. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 36@37c; white do at 42@45c; prime Western white at 44@45c. Barley—Not much doing; canada is held at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel; choice spring $1 40@1 45; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye—Not much doing; held at 80@85c ₩ bushel; good yellow new ear at 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 62@63c. Oats are not very active. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 36@37c; white do at 42@45c; prime Western white at 44@45c. Barley—Not much doing; canada is held at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel; choice spring $1 40@1 45; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye—Not much doing; held at 80@85c ₩ bushel; jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

Flour—The leading houses contain an ample supply of various grades. Prices remain steady with a fair demand for favorite brands. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading millers as follows; No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25@7 50; red do $6 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 25@7 50; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; Iowa $6 50@6 75; Illinois $6 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new process winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 50; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ₩ packages, $6 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal 50c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₩ bbl; kegs $1 75. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour $5 25@5 50.

Hay—The market under liberal receipts and a good supply on hand continues dull; prices favor buyers. We quote at Island prairie on track at $12 00@14 00 per ton; timothy $18 00@20 00. Store sales were made at the usual advance.

Mill Feed—The market was dull, being overstocked. Prices are considerably shaded. Bran is quoted at $14 00@15 00 per ton; middlings $16 00@21 00; shorts and shipstuffs $18 00@18 50 per ton.

Country Produce.

Apples—The market was entirely devoid of animation, in fact dealers were apart in their views. Prices are without special change; holders are becoming anxious to realize. We quote fair to choice eating apples at $3 00@3 50 ₩ barrel; large cooking $2 50@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bbl.

Beans—The stock continues excessive and the market is dull. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 90@2 00 per bushel; mediums are nominally $1 75@1 85. Beans for seed—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30c ₩ bushel.

Butter—The receipts for some days past have been large. The market shows signs of weakness. We hear of sales of prime to choice roll at 25@28c; fair to good 21@23c; common 14@17c per ₩.

Cheese—The market continues to move rather slowly but steadily for prime qualities, while the fair stock in warehouses and moderate receipts. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13¼@13½ ₩ for September; New York Goshen 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@17c; Limburger 15@16c.

Cranberries—There is a moderately good inquiry, with ample supply to prices. We quote at $10 00@11 00 per bbl.

Dried Fruits—Bright apples, sliced, 11½@12c; Bright sprigging, mattie, 10@11c; Peaches, halves, new, 13@13½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@21c; Blackberries 9c; Huckleberries 15@16c; Raspberries 25@26c; Cherries, pitted, 24@25c; Cherries, unpitted, 6@9c.

Eggs—The market contains an ample supply. Prices are weak and holders are anxious. We quote nominally fresh 25@27c; picked 29@30c.

Game—We quote venison at 16c per pound for short saddles; 15@16c for long saddles; whole deer 10@12c per pound. Rabbits sold at 30@35c per pair; squirrels are not wanted at any price; offered at 50c per dozen. Quail were quoted at $1 75@2 25 per dozen; grouse $1 00@1 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $1 00@1 50 per dozen; pheasants do $3 50@4 00.

Anchor A No. 1	36	9	
Penn Mill do	4	9	
Eagle No. 1	36	9	
Western tradef	36	8	
Magnolia	36	7½	
Avondale	36	6½	
Conestoga A	36	6¾	
Chippewa C	36	5¾	
Nonatook	4	8	

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwealth O	37	5½	
Suffolk F	36	8	
Suffolk B	36	9	
Hamilton AA	36	8	
Rockdale	36	8½	
Harris	36	9	
Gem of Spindle	36	10	
Hill, S'mpr'fidem	36	9	
Hill	36	10	

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	7	Southbridge	7½
Conestoga fancy	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fancy	7½	Cocheco fancy	7½
Garner fancy	6½	Hartel	6½
Amoskeag fancy	6½	Simpson's staple	7½
Richmond	7½	Simpson's black	7½
Merrimac	7½	" fast black	7½
Sprague fancy	6½@7	" mourning	7½
American fancy	6½@7½	Shirtings	6½

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	Colored carp't ch'n, fine
Cotton bat 10@14	16@18 Cotton twine

TICKING.

Conestoga X	28	10½	Tuftonboro
Conestoga A A	24	12	Portsmouth
Conestoga C T	4-4	18	Portsmouth
" gold med	4-4	17½	Whittenton
" prem. A	4-4	22	Whittakers

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 3.—Business was light and unimportant in all departments of the package trade. Utica steam mills wide sheetings were reduced 1c. Cotton flannels and parisel shirtings are now 13½c, with the trade discount. Prints were quiet but steady. Woolen goods moved slowly. Foreign goods very dull.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Hamilton & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	8	12	@ 18
Citric	1	65	@ 1 70
Oxalic	15	17	@ 20
Sulphuric	2½	4	@ 5
Tartaric	50	60	@ 60
Alcohol, gal	2	30	@ 2 50
Aloes.			
Cape	16	20	
Socot	65	75	
Am Cath	20	25	
" Aqua	8	12	
Barbadoes	50	60	
Ether.			
Soda	4	6	
Sal Cupn	8	10	
Bayrum, gal	2	75	@ 3 00
Barks.			
Cassia	35	40	
Cinchona	30	35	
Pepper't	8	10	@ 12
Rosemary	20	40	
Sassafras	30	35	
Slippery elm	35	40	
Olive, gal	1	75	@ 2 00
" quarts	60	75	
" pints	30	40	
Castor, gal	2	25	@ 2 50
" quarts	1	00	@ 1 10
" pints	60	65	
Linseed, boiled	65	68	
" raw	62	65	
Lard, extra	90	95	
Neatsfoot	90	95	
Whale, crude	55	60	
" bleached	60	65	
Wintergreen	2	00	@ 2 10
Origanum	1	75	@ 2 00
Peppermint	3	50	@ 3 75
Sperm	2	25	@ 2 50
Tanners	42	45	
Turp spirits	47	50	
Varnish.			
Copal, No. 1	2	25	@ 2 50
Japan	1	00	@ 1 10
Mastard	1	50	@ 1 75
Damar, gal	1	05	@ 1 10
Ven Red	1	75	@ 2 00

NATIONAL CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade: Saponifier—50 cases at.....case ₩ 6c
Less quantity.....case ₩ 6½c
Greenwich lye, (50 cases).....case ₩ 4¾c
Powdered concrete, (delivered in Phila.).....case ₩ 4¾c
Less quantity.....case ₩ 5c
Bi-carb soda—25 kegs.....₩ 4½@4¾c
Less quantity.....₩ 5c
Sal soda—25 bbls.....₩ 2½@2¾c
Less quantity.....₩ 2¾@3c
Caustic soda—10 drums.....₩ 6½c
Less quantity.....₩ 6¾c
Copperas—20 bbls.....₩ 1¼c
Less quantity.....₩ 1½c
Prussic alum—10 bbls.....₩ 6½c
Less quantity.....₩ 6¾c
Sulphuric acid.....₩ 1½@2c
Muriatic acid.....₩ 2½@3c
Nitric acid.....₩ 6½@7c
Chloride calcium.....₩ 2½@3c
Sulphate aluminum.....₩ 2½@3c
Lump alum.....₩ 3½@4c
Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at lower prices for white lead. The following are wholesale prices:
Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil.....
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil.....
Fancy brands from.....₩ 6½
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs.....
Orange mineral.....
Paris red lead.....
Painters' red lead.....
Litharge.....
Ground zinc, ground in oil.....
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc.....
Rice paint, ground in oil.....
Putty.....
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal. in barrel lots.....

ASHES—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, 3@3½c ₩ lb; high test 4@4½c; first sorts 3½@3¾c; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearlash 9c @ 9½c; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

WEATHER AND MARKETS.

The weather continues mild and pleasant which has a marked effect upon the trade in live stock in this market. Here, as all well know, the majority of local butchers buy twice weekly supplies—at least what they can—as the weather and prices agreeing. But with prices present prices and the warm weather butchers will not buy one single pound more than will run them from day to day, unless, indeed, they can later the prices to such a low notch that there is dollars in it.

Speaking more particularly of the market we may remark that so far as prices were concerned there did not materially differ from those ruling last week, and whilst the offerings were largely in excess of the previous week the quality of the stock was no better. There were some fine cattle and sheep in the pens, but as the holidays have come and gone they were simply held as first class beef and mutton. As usual, Lawrence county was well represented, McAllister having a fine lot of fat 120 to 130 ₩ sheep and lambs on sale.

So far as the hog market was concerned it may be remarked that on account of the weather it was decidedly dull. There was a plentiful supply on the market, but the demand was very light and prices about the same as those ruling during the past week.

The offerings of cattle would not all be sold to-day, but would be driven to East Liberty to take their chances in that market, and it may be that they will have to go still further east before *bona fide* purchasers are found.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE.

We copy the following receipts of cattle from the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the week ending to-day:

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
John Dowling	Chicago	25
Krause & R	Chicago	25
J. Shamberg	Chicago	54
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	36
Greenwald & K	Chicago	32
Gerson & Moonschine	Chicago	12
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	19
August Moonschine	Chicago	17
Aul & Varner	Chicago	17
Iversen & Zeigler	Chicago	10
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	19
L. Rothschild	Chicago	20
Marks & Bro	Chicago	36
Rothchild & A	Chicago	36
Gerson & K	Chicago	13
A. Greenwald	Chicago	18
John Gileland	Van Wert	22
J. G. Hullings	Crestline	18
J. Kahn	Crestline	18
Kahn & Lobman	Orrsville	43
John Hoover	Orrsville	13
Total		552

THE MARKET.

It would be somewhat difficult to give the correct figures of the sales in rules to day, as many sales were made on private terms. Below will be found an approximate list of prices:

CATTLE.

As noted above it will be seen that the run of cattle has been, by rail 552 head. Add to them the number driven in from the surrounding counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, etc., would swell the total number up to 700. There were a little number of choice cattle on sale, indeed had not the holidays past they might have sold for show cattle. Owing to Eastern reports the market cannot be quoted as a brisk one, and the showing of the new year thus far is not encouraging. We quote as follows:

Extra choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5 25@5 75
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5 25
Prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@3 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

Owing to the extremely warm weather now prevailing the hog market proves dull. The supply now arriving, and for several days past, is in excess of the demands of the trade. It is estimated that there are some thirty hundred hogs in the pens to-day, many of which would be shipped to East Liberty or sold at retail at home. We quote as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 75
Yorkers	6 50@6 75
Roughs	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

There was the usual number of sheep on the market to-day, principally from the fat wooly lamb down to the shoats scaling. Taking all together the market was rather a brisk one, with sales at about the following figures:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Extra, 90 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 10
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 00@4 50
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	3 75@3 80
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 50

MILCH COWS.

The usual number of milch cows were on sale during the week, and commanded the following prices as to quality as milkers:

Extra choice	$65 00@75 00
Prime	45 00@60 00
Good	40 00@45 00
Common	30 00@40 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Beeves—Receipts 3,-250 head, making 5,900 head for the week, against 6,020 head last week. Quality ranged to good, with a few fancy and premium steers in the best droves. Demand light and trade dull at a decline of 25c from Friday's closing to choice native steers and oxen $8 50@12 50; some of the finest cattle retailed at $12 75@13 50; no Texas or Cherokee cattle on sale; medium to good Illinois steers, 9¾ to 7¾ cwt, sold in lots to wholesale slaughterers at $8 50@10 50. Another failure among wholesale slaughterers was announced to-day; liabilities $40,000.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 4,400 head, making 14,500 head for the week, against 17,920 head last week. Feeling a trifle better than for several days back and a fair business was recorded; ordinary to extra sheep $5 00@7 00; a lot of extra Canada lambs sold at $8 00.

Swine—Arrivals since Saturday 2,460 head, making 14,980 head for the week, against 23,540 head last week. None on sale alive; demand better; good corned could have been sold at $7 75; dressed scarce at $9 25@10 00 for city; $8 50 for Western.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Cattle—Market firmer this week and there was more inquiry; 1,600 head arrived and sold at $7 00@7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 50 @6 50 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 for common, mixed and ordinary.

Sheep—In fair demand; 8,000 head sold at $5 00 @6 75, as to quality.

Hogs—Unchanged; 4,500 head sold at $10 50 @11 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Hogs—Slow owing to the warm weather; shippin' $6 20@6 50; packing $6 70@6 90; extra $7 00.

Cattle—In good demand at full prices but only for butchers' grades and stockers; native cows $2 25@3 50; stockers $2 00@4 00; feeding steers $4 00@4 37½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Hogs—Dull; common to good light, $6 75@7 00; fair to good packing $7 00@7 25; choice heavy $7 35@7 45.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 3.—Hogs $5 75@7 00. Receipts 2,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat active but weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 06; No. 2 Chicago spring 95c@$1 00; No. 3 Chicago spring 70½c; rejected 64@64½c. Corn—Cash lower; options higher; No. 2 45c spot; common 43¾c; January 43c; February, new rejected, 34c. Oats unsettled; 30c spot; 28½@29c, February; rejected 26@27c. Rye dull at 67c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; 79c spot; 77c February.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs a shade higher at $7 75@7 90. Pork firm; $19 10@19 15 spot; $19 25 seller January; $19 50 seller February; $19 75@19 80 seller March. Lard firmer; $12 40 February. Bulkmeats firmer at 7@7½@8 10c.

WHISKY—Steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Flour less active; receipts 27,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 50; common to good extra $4 80@5 25; good to choice $5 00@5 90; white wheat extra $5 60@7 75; extra Ohio $4 80@7 25; extra St Louis $5 25@9 00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, $6 75@7 25; choice to double extra $7 50@9 00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal steady; Western $3 15@3 60. Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; receipts 25,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring, in store, $1 22½; No. 3 do nominally $1 07@1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24@1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee, in store, $1 32; No. 3 do, in store, $1 03; winter red western, good, $1 31; Minnesota $1 30; rejected spring $1 06; No. 1 ungraded spring 99c@$1 14; No. 3 spring $1 01; white Western $1 50@$1 55. Corn firm; Western 88@89c; State 86@90c; Canada, in bond, 90c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand for export and home trade; receipts 90,000 bushels; Western mixed, graded, 67½@68c; Western mixed (regular), 67@67½c; mixed, ungraded, 66@66½c. Oats dull; receipts 62,000 bushels; mixed Western and State 44@45c; white do 46@47c. Hay steady; shipping 80c. Hops firm. Eastern, Western and New York State 10@22c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes and unchanged. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Strained rosin at 67½@1 70. Spirits of turpentine firm at 38c. Eggs heavy; Western 28@29c. Pork dull; new, jobbing at $19 75. Beef quiet. Cutmeats—Western quiet; Western long clear middles 10¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam in tierces 12¾c; kettle 13@13½c; Western 12¾@12¾c; State 12¾@13c. Cheese quiet at 9@12½c. Whisky $1 05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Sugar quiet with a fair demand; common 5½@6c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7c; prime to choice 7¾@7¾; yellow clarified 8¼@8½c; white do 9@9½c. Molasses—Demand improving 35@40c; prime, not fermenting, 43@45c; strictly prime to choice 48@52c. Flour—Market very quiet; no demand; $7 00@7 50 for fine $4 00; double extra $4 50@4 75; treble do $5 00@5 75; choice to fancy do $6 00@7 00. Commeal—Dull at $2 75@3 00. Corn in good supply and limited demand; sales of white at 54c. Oats dull; 35c. Louis 43c; mixed Galena 47@48c. Bran abundant but dull; sales at 85c. Hay—No sales; prime $20 00@22 00. Pork in good supply but not demanded mess, in round lots, $20 50@20 75. Dry salt meats only in holding demand; shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib sides nominally 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c. Bacon—No shoulders on hand, jobbing demand for clear sides, held at 12c. Hams still; choice sugar cured 12@12½c. Lard—Supply light; demand fair; prime steam 12¾@12¾c; choice 13½c. Coffee—Stock small and demand light; ordinary 17¾@17¾c; fair to prime 18¾@19¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; extra white Michigan $1 28; amber Michigan $1 19½@1 20¾. Corn—Higher; cash 41@42c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye steady at 70@75c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 3.—Wheat dull; No. Milwaukee club $1 07¾. Corn quiet at 70c. Barley nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton dull at 12¾@13 7-16c. Futures closed quiet: January 13 5-32@13 3-16c; February 13 17-32@13 9-16c; April 13 23-32@13 13-16c; May 14@14 5-16c; June 14 7-32@14 15-32c; July 14 15-32@14 7-16c; August 14 13-32@14 17-32c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Canada	January 4	London.
City of Chester	January 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 4	Liverpool.
Martha	January 4	Liverpool.
Maas	January 6	Rotterdam.
Sailer	January 6	Bremen.
City of Montreal	January 8	Liverpool.
Australia	January 8	Glasgow.
Celtic	January 8	Liverpool.
France	January 8	Havre.
Helvetia	January 8	Liverpool.
Neckar	January 8	Bremen.
Hindoo	January 8	Hull.
Algeria	January 12	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	January 12	Glasgow.
State of Indiana	January 13	Glasgow.
Egypt	January 15	Liverpool.
City of New York	January 15	Liverpool.
Adriatic	January 15	Liverpool.
Baltic	January 15	Liverpool.
Anchoria	January 15	Glasgow.
Hermann	January 15	Bremen.
Idaho	January 18	Liverpool.
Java	January 19	Liverpool.
Gellert	January 20	Liverpool.
Rotterdam	January 20	Rotterdam.
City of Richmond	January 20	Liverpool.
Baltic	January 22	Liverpool.
Victoria	January 22	Glasgow.
Hohenstaufen	January 22	Bremen.
Labrador	January 22	Havre.
Navarino	January 22	Hull.
Dakota	January 26	Liverpool.
Russia	January 26	Liverpool.
West Pennsylvania	January 27	Glasgow.
Klopstock	January 27	Hamburg.
Republic	January 29	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 29	Liverpool.
Bolivia	January 29	Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Clive	January 8	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 13	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	January 20	Liverpool.
Indiana	January 27	Liverpool.
Switzerland	January 28	Antwerp.

FROM BOSTON.

Batavia	January 8	Liverpool.
Atlas	January 15	Liverpool.

Our River Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The steamer J. L. Rhoads will leave this evening. We were detained in coming down by wind, and rough weather and fog, and had to lay by at various times. One place we lay forty hours for fog without moving, which was bad for us, as several of the Pittsburgh merchants had shipped their freight and left for home. We will have all we want for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The weather is very warm, foggy and damp here, and I should think

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. Room 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.193	37	90	Calm	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.228	44	39	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.317	36	45	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.220 Highest thermon....45
Mean thermom.... 38.2 Lowest thermom....31

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms, call or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

The Pittsburgh Female College

will reopen January 3. Charges reduced. Room for only six more boarders. Apply to Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beaver College.

Winter session opens January 4th. This institution has continued to grow notwithstanding the panic. Prices lower than any first class institution in or about the city.
R. T. TAYLOR.

Homœopathic Hospital.

During the month of December there were issued from the Dispensary department of the Homœopathic Hospital, nine hundred and seventy-eight free prescriptions to the poor of the city. One hundred and twenty visits were made to those unable to attend the Dispensary. Ninety persons were vaccinated by the Dispensary staff during the month. This worthy institution is open daily, except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

The County Commissioners.

The new Commissioners, Messrs. McClelland and Irwin, assumed their duties yesterday, and organized by appointing Augustus Beckert President, and re-electing George Alexander Secretary. The bond of the Treasurer elect, Mr. Murray, was presented and approved. The next business claiming the attention of the Board is the fixing of the number and compensation of the clerks in the several county offices.

Chronometric Attachments or Time Locks.

Quite a large display of chronometric attachments or time locks was to be seen at the safe emporium on Smithfield street. New Year's day, and attracted no small degree of attention. These locks are manufactured only by Hall's Safe and Lock Company by the Howard Watch Company, which is a guarantee of their superior quality. Upon inquiry we learn those on exhibition all sold and will soon be adjusted to bank locks in this city and vicinity.

The Supreme Court.

There was considerable anxiety yesterday, among members of the bar, to hear from Philadelphia, it being the impression that the Supreme Court would render decisions in a number of important Western cases. We learn from Benn Conrad Swaizer, Prothonotary of the Western district, that the court met and remained in session about an hour, after which they adjourned for consultation, but were, as therefore, be no opinion delivered until this morning.

Burglaries on Penn Avenue.

On New Year's night burglars were plying their vocation along Penn avenue with much diligence. The grocery of Sayer & Martin, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, was entered, but before the thieves could load up they were frightened away, leaving a "jimmy" with them. The same night a visit was paid to tobacco store of James Bannon, where forty boxes of cigars were secured. An unsuccessful attempt was made to break into Cohen's clothing store. All these operations occurred in the square between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

The County Treasurership.

Yesterday morning J. G. Murray, Esq., accompanied by his attorney, George Shiras, Esq., appeared in the office of the County Treasurer and made a formal demand of the present incumbent, Colonel Negley, for possession of office and money, books, papers, &c., claiming that he had been elected last fall to serve in the office, for the term commencing the first Monday of January, 1876. Of course it was unsatisfactory to Colonel Negley to comply, as there is a dispute as to when his term really ends. Mr. Murray will test the matter by applying to the court for a mandamus.

Committed for Larceny.

Frank Foster was arrested yesterday on Federal street, Allegheny, charged on oath of Walter Swoger, with larceny. The defendant has been employed at Swoger's eating house, in the market, and reposed with the prosecutor, who is a son of the proprietor. Yesterday morning Swoger rose to find his watch and revolver and loose change gone, which latter was also missing. It was presumed at once that he was the guilty party, and subsequently when he was arrested the watch and revolver were found in his possession. He was committed to jail for court, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

The Presidents of the New Councils.

The city Councils of 1876 effected their organization yesterday, and, as was well understood, re-elected Presidents Gross and Negley. Both these gentlemen have had considerable experience and have made good presiding officers.

With this year, we believe, Dr. Gross will close his ninth term as member of the Select branch and the sixth as President. Mr. Negley has been in Councils for a number of years, and this will be his third year in the Chair. In the Common Council he has had decisions on points of order, the gentlemen have always been sustained, while they have always been courteous in their demeanor, and are, consequently, popular, as is shown by the honor conferred.

Yesterday's Jail Commitments.

The following prisoner's, charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court, were committed to the county jail yesterday:

By Mayor McCarthy—James Kaylor, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Officer Fred. Henry; for a hearing Wednesday; in default of $2,000 bail: John Hart, alias Wm. Wagner, felonious assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Carroll; hearing Wednesday; bail in $2,000 demanded. Wm. Bairing, larceny of pig metal, on oath of J. F. Robinson; for trial in default of $500 bail. Andrew Rudiger, larceny of goods, on oath of Richard Donahne; for trial in default of bail in $1,000.

By Alderman Burke—John H. Cummings, charged with larceny on oath of John Richardson, hearing Wednesday.

By Alderman Edgar—Jesse Noble, charged with larceny by bailee of a quantity of jewelry and a shawl, on oath of Annie Sexton; hearing Thursday.

The Rulers of a Century.

W. A. Taylor, Esq., of the *Post*, has issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers." It is a review of the history of those who have occupied the Presidential chair from Washington to Grant, the manner in which they were chosen, and a comparison between their fitness, respectively, and that of the contemporaneous rulers of England, France, Spain, Russia and Prussia. The contrast is a favorable one for the "young Republic," the conclusion being reached that "if we do not fare much worse in the selection of our Presidents for the next hundred years than we have for the past century, we shall have cause to be thankful, and continue a patriotic preference for our own before any other existing form of government." A complete list of the Presidents is also appended. The pamphlet is for sale by the Pittsburgh News Company and dealers generally.

Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

The New Year's history of this church commenced most auspiciously. Rev. Dr. Pearson, after an admirable sermon appropriate to the day, from the text, 2 Chron. xxix. 17, "Now they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify," announced that the building committee, consisting of some twenty-one brethren, had found that an additional subscription of $6,000 would be necessary in connection with the new edifice, and this sum they had at once subscribed among themselves. They asked confidently therefore for a generous collection from the congregation, that the treasurer of church revenue might start the new year owing no loan anywhere, and possessing about $500 were taken up. At the communion service an attempt was made to break in on the members baptized during the month. The roll of the congregation is steadily increasing, and at night services the utmost capacity of the new house is in demand. There will be preaching services every night this week.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Owens, Jr., adopted by Roger Williams Lodge of American Ivorites:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom and providence to remove from our midst our late beloved and respected brother, Wm. Owens, Jr., Esq., be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of Divine Providence, as a Lodge, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep grief and sorrow at the loss we have sustained by his death. He was an honor to the Lodge and to our nation: a wise leader and counsellor, a true friend and protector, a gentleman of the noblest disposition, and kind hearted to those in need and trouble.

Resolved, That this Lodge express its sympathy and sorrow with the bereaved widow in the loss of him who was one of the noblest of men, a kind, loving husband.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother, in their loss of a loving brother.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and relatives of our departed friend, and be printed in the *Y Wasy* and English papers of the city.

On behalf of the Lodge,
H. J. THOMAS;
THOS. JONES,
J. GWYNDAF JONES.

The Herron's Hill Fire.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Chief Engineers of the Department and City Engineer Dempster, yesterday visited Herron's Hill, in the Thirteenth ward, and examined the locality of the fire that is consuming the coal there. It was found that the mouths of the two coal pits opening on Thirty-third street, where the fire is progressing, had been closed by the cutting down of the supports, thus dropping many stone and earth from above. This had been done to prevent a draught of air from reaching the fire, yet while it might be supposed that the openings were hermetically sealed, evidence to the contrary was made manifest by the issue of smoke therefrom. There were no other indications of the consumption and destruction going on. Here is one of the difficulties, the fire has been progressing, now, over a year, and the question is, how far has it progressed? The general opinion is that a shaft or trench must be dug in its rear, and the fire thus stayed. How far back from the street this digging should be done is the question. The farther back, the deeper the cut necessary, and, of course, the greater the expense. It is believed that the fire is not only progressing eastward, toward the reservoir, but also southward, toward the reservoir cut stables, and in both directions there is danger of great damage.

Mr. Dempster and Mr. McIlroy entered, with a lamp, a pit some two or three hundred feet below the locality of the fire and we understand that Mr. Dempster is of the opinion that from that direction the operations against the fire should be commenced.

The Fire Commissioners, after their examination, requested City Engineer Dempster to give his opinion to them in writing, and upon that they will base their report to Councils on the subject.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Adverse Report of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange Reviewed—Interesting and Important Facts, Figures and Deductions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The report of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, denunciatory of the improvement of the Ohio river, by the Chanoine adjustable dam system, must cause surprise elsewhere, as well as at home.

The tonnage of coal received at Pittsburgh in the year of 1874, was 3,963,333 tons. Of this it appears from a report furnished the Bureau of Statistics by William Evans and James F. Hudson, Esqs., of the COMMERCIAL, only 57,183,000 bushels, or 1,906,000 tons, was run to ports below Pittsburgh *via* the Ohio river, not quite one half of the coal received at Pittsburgh being interested in the use of the river. Of that amount, about two million and a quarter of bushels went to New Orleans, and one and three quarter millions to St. Louis and other ports, the balance being landed at Louisville and points above. At twenty cents below Louisville and eleven above, the entire traffic value interested in the product would be about six and a half millions of dollars.

The value of the commerce of the cities and towns of the Ohio river, as given by the Senate Committee on Transportation, in their report at the last session of Congress, is stated at sixteen hundred millions, or one billion six hundred million, as usually enumerated. The portion of the coal trade of the city of Pittsburgh which protests against the improvement of the Ohio river, on the plan proposed, bears the proportion to this whole commerce of a little over *one-third of one per cent.* This is a plain way of stating the scope of the interest protesting. I do so with no disrespect to those engaged in the business. It is simply a mathematical showing of the importance both of the trade objecting to the Chanoine system, and that which would be deprived of its benefits; and also that it may be seen how small an item of Pittsburgh local trade is using its influence adversely to the benefits to be derived by the city from six feet of continuous navigation depth at all seasons.

The objections made by about one-third of one per cent. of the comuerce of the Ohio river, to the Chanoine system, are mainly embraced in two points:

First, increased cost of transportation from tolls, and loss of time on the return of empty boats, on less than eight feet waters when locking through the dams would be necessary.

Second, Obstruction of navigation by possibility of some of the dams being out of order at times, and difficulties in going through the navigable passes when the dams are down, at such times as there is eight feet of water or more.

The Chanoine system of dams is no experiment. Years of practical working in France of the dams, and its recent adoption on the Russian rivers, justifies all the confidence that Col. Merrill, the United States Engineer in charge of the Ohio river, and the Board of Commissioners, have in its success. In opposition to this practical test of years, is the mere suppository, fear that these dams might, in some way, which years of operating in France has not brought to light, impede navigation system of towing. Col. Merrill, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce, stated that he had not a doubt, as to the perfect working of the system; that he could not have under the statements of its French engineers, backed by the practical results of the working of the dams in that country. That so far as he could see, was the only plan that would give the desired improvement of the navigation of the Ohio. That under a failure to build these dams, he saw nothing to do but return to the old system of dredging, snag pulling and wing dams. That, we all know, fails to give that continuous navigation of never less than six feet, which is the requisite if Pittsburgh, the Ohio Valley and the whole country is to derive permanent benefits from the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio. The plain fact, then, is that a limited section of merely one item of Pittsburgh's interest is using its influence to prevent all its other interests from obtaining such great transportation powers, cheap freights, and facilities for prompt and regular carriage, without which success could not be. And why? Certainly not because the system prevents the river from rising to the eight feet depth of water at which the dams are lowered, but because it really prevents the same system of towing coal now used being continued! The towing system on the river is under seven to eight feet water. When there is that depth in the river the Chanoine dam offers no obstacle, being then laid level with the bottom of the river, and the navigation is unobstructed for all purposes as though the dams did not exist. Certainly not because there is a doubt about the practical working of the dams? That the years of experience in other countries, under heavy and unexpected flows of ice and drift wood, sudden and large freshets, has long since settled. Then why? Is it because of increased cost of transportation? As the river will be entirely free to both ascending and descending steamboats, when there is eight feet water and upward, and there will not be, nor is intended to be, any compelling of tows to pass through the locks, what increase of cost is there in using an eight feet stage of water now? As coal tows are not run on less than that stage at which the dams will be down, and the cost of towing will be no greater, as it not pay tolls when the dams are up, because at the stage at which they are up they do to run coal.

Is it because there may be at times lockage to pay on tows of empty barges ascending, when there is a less stage than eight feet? Here might probably be a small increased cost. Will it, however, be quicker time the boats will make through the still pools, the gain in the time lost in hanging on swift water, in creepings, mallows, and delays in soundings, cause such a saving in expense of running time, wages of hands, and wear and tear of boats as more than counterbalances the light tolls that might be charged. Beyond this is the still further thought, which is suggestive of profit, rather than loss. Increased facilities for any transportation always lead to increased population; therefore increased wants, increased productions, increased carriage. This is plainly and repeatedly demonstrated on any new or older line of railway. It is apparent that similar results will be seen on the Ohio when there is a continuous navigation of eight feet or never less than six feet of water. Is it not, then, very probable that under this greater population, greater production, greater wants and consequently greater transportation needs, that coal tows need no longer return with empty boats? Ample freights from point to point which they could afford to carry low rates, would pay, only not all tolls, but yield profits, for it must not be forgotten, that the commerce of the Ohio river, under the inspiriting effects of a continuous navigable depth of eight feet water, will be hugely in excess of its present transportations. Certainly such results are more apparent then that the Chanoine system of improving the Ohio will be any detriment to the towage of coal.

Is this opposition, then because of danger of obstruction of navigation by any of these dams being temporarily not in working order? The many years' experience in France shows no objection on this score. When the depth of water is such that the dams are lowered, the huge locks are also open. If in exception to the results of several years practical workings of these dams, one should not be in order. There is still no impediment. The locks, with ninety feet width, are open. With that outlet, while the transit past that one dam might not be as rapid as if the whole dam part of the river were open, there could be no embargo, and but trifling delay for a short time in passing the disabled dam, if such should be, while experience shows such things are not.

Is it, then, because of the possibility of a small toll to keep up the repairs and handling of the adjustable dams?

Colonel Merrill has stated that his estimate of the expense for this purpose was about five thousand dollars per dam per annum, but that at double that, the expense for tolls would be but half a cent per bushel of coal from Pittsburgh to Louisville. As coal is not run, on such stages of water as the boats *must* use the locks, there could be no any toll to pay, as no trips would be made.

Is it not more than probable that, even if a small tonnage tax on navigation were established to maintain the navigation, that the saving from those accidents that now strews wrecked coalboats from Glass House to Buffington's, and further, at each vreck, would more than counterbalance this navigation tax? Is it not also more than probable that the great increase of navigation, especially in all those months when there is now no navigation, would so distribute the expense among such an immense transportation tonnage that any tolls or tax would be so reduced per boat, or ton, or bushel, as to be no object in any one firm's business; while the possible profits in return cargoes would probably carry the whole to the profit side of the account? Even if a small toll were paid, it comes not off the shipper or the jobber of the coal, but the consumer: who would be more than compensated in the constant supply of coal certain under regular navigation, and the absence of speculative price in consequence. Whatever the reason of this opposition, it is certainly not because of the workings of the Chanoine system, as it is because of the cost of the improvement that the coal trade feel it a patriotic duty to prevent the expenditure of that sum? As they have suggested that it had better be expended in the construction of a railroad along the banks of the Ohio, that cannot be the reason. Whether the same sum would accomplish that, is one question. Whether a railroad whose trains must be confined to those of one party, be it Government, or corporation, gives the same competition, the same freedom, the same cheap freights, as a broad, navigable river, on which any and all are free to run boats is another question. Two men are considered in France sufficient for the working of each adjustable dam. Col. Merrill assumes those of the Ohio river require four, although not necessarily so. On a railroad each locomotive would require two men. Then would come the whole army of switch tenders, track keepers, station officers, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and the costly repairs. Is it necessary to contrast the expenses of the river facilities under the Chanoine system with the facilities and expenses of the railroad which the coal trade suggest the money requisite to improve the river should be used to build.

The advantages claimed by the other ninety-nine and two-thirds per cent. of the commerce of the towns and cities of the Ohio are, a reliable continuous navigation, with always six feet of water or more. Reducing to three hundred miles of railroad transportation to and from the eastern sea coasts to the commerce of sixteen States and some three hundred and fifty counties thereof, lying upon the Ohio and its connecting rivers.

Here comes into strong contrast again the limited opposition to the proposed improvement as against the almost total of all the interests involved in the proposed system of improvement of the navigation of the Ohio. The protest arises from a mere suppository detriment to only one of the transportation necessities of three counties in one State, and on one tributary river alone, as against all the transportation necessities of three hundred and fifty counties in sixteen States on some thirty-five rivers.

The well established axiom of the highest courts, by which have been swept away as cobwebs protests of monopolies under plea of damages to their interests: that they were contrary to public policy, and as detrimental to the public good, must give way even at some injury to themselves, to the broad principle of public interest or the greatest good to the greatest number, would fully apply here, even if the proposed improvement wholly stopped the present inflow of coal transportation, *which, however, has been shown it does not.* Water carriage is accepted as the cheapest form of transportation. The crowded condition of the Erie Canal, even under enlargements, in a side by side competition with railroad rivalies, which are increased by competition of other roads, is a triumphant illustration of the power of water carriage to benefit and foster the public good. The benefits of any water route is its reliability for continuous navigation. Under this capital, enterprise, and skill are all incited to develop its capabilities to their greatest scope, while the reverse is the case under broken and unreliable navigation. Any trunk line of railway, over which trains could only be run at ritual periods, would not develop much trade along its route; nor would other lines seek its connection.

The terminus of such a line would signally fail in obtaining those advantages it should of right have from those other lines, and the sections of country through which they ran, nor even from the population along the line of its own road would the full benefits be secured. Were it proposed to render this road fully available for transportation with what reason could a protest of one single item of its untill trade against such improvements be made?

What consideration should the other great business interest, accord to a protest of a mere fraction of one per cent. of the entire traffic of the line, when the influence of that protest would be to deprive them of all the benefits of continuous transportation and cheap freights over and into the heart of sixteen States? But when that protest was founded on mere fears, suppositions, buts and ifs, which had been dissipated before practical tests, is it not possible that the protest would be met by a still more decided and broader than astonishment? Is it probable that the capital, by which the improvements were to be made, being itself primarily interested in the success of the entire route, and its connections, would, or should give consideration to any such protest?

Pittsburgh is the terminus of the Ohio river. Her national markets are wherever its waters can bear her products. She is the terminus of fifteen thousand miles of water transportation, for the season of the States to receive and distribute upon; and send with but three hundred miles of railroad carriage their products to the Eastern sea coast or European markets, on which their commodities in return. The Ohio river is the national transportation route of all the cities and towns of the Ohio whose conjunctive value, as stated by navigation has grown to the enormous sum of one billion six hundred million of dollars, or nearly double our whole foreign trade. The ramifications of that vast commerce extend over all those thousands of miles of water carriage, into all these sixteen States, secure sustenance from all these three hundred and fifty counties, uses all these thirty-five navigable rivers and, under the continuous six feet or more in the Ohio, becomes a system of water transportation such as no other country ever saw or will see.

To render this available to the nation, but over and above all to Pittsburgh, now suffering so greatly for want of cheap transportation, the Chanoine system of dams has been pronounced, on good authority, necessary; while the perfect working of the same system in other countries, gives no suspicion of expensive cause to delay its construction. To this a moiety of one item of Pittsburgh local interests, a mere fraction of one per cent. of the commerce of the towns and cities on the river, to say nothing of that of the other thirty-four rivers, enters a formal protest founded on arguments whose basis is mere fears and supposition, to which the whole working of the system disolpated long since.

Are not the facts in relation to the Ohio river quite analogous to that of the supposition in relation to the railroad which is not proposed by a trunkline of water road, giving the cheapest facilities of transportation, to concentrate at Pittsburgh the shipping and trade advantages of fifteen thousand miles of line? To secure to her trade cheap access to the markets and people of thirty-five other water roads permeating sixteen States? Is it not proposed to run to other great cities and towns of the Ohio river with their sixteen hundred millions of commerce, to the exclusion of her? Is it not propose that the capitalists who shall do this work, *the Government*, shall reap the great advantages that will grow from the development of the vast resources of those river territories and populations? In opposition to this greatest good to the greatest number, this broad public policy, arises but the opposition of the private interest of about sixty million bushels of coal, whose net profits is less than a million of dollars, whose whole value is only about one and a half millions, *and which after all is not stopped, is not endangered, is not burdened, but really benefited*, but who protest apparently somewhat on the principle that, by taking a wagon load of coal to the railroad, and the floating ark of coal the old time Broad Horn, to the incoming of the coal towing system.

In reply to this one final point. The Chanoine adjustable dam works satisfactorily wherever tried. No doubts can arise under the reports. Unless one is constructed in the Ohio river as a practical test here, and doubts and discussions will continue and nothing be done. To construct one on any other river is simply repeating the one built on the Seine, the Yonne and other rivers. The application will yet remain to be made to the navigation of the Ohio, which is the river demanded to be improved, and possible doubts continue to be raised. If it meets the requirements of the navigation of that river, but by a quarter of the cost, and it only remains to complete the system as rapidly as possible. If it does not the decision is equally definite, and we must wait until some people possessed of the time and gifted hydraulic engineering skill to obtain our continuously navigable Ohio highway. Whether the Chanoine system will fully meet the requirements of the Ohio navigation can only be settled in the minds of doubters by the construction of an adjustable dam, where the navigation of the Ohio will use it, *not where they will not.* Were it not wiser then for the coal trade, instead of protesting against the construction of the first dam as proposed, to give their influence to its speedy building? If it works as it is claimed, and as there is no doubt in the minds of engineers it will, the coal trade are at rest and satisfied. If it should not, then the question is settled in the most practical and quickest way. Whether the coal trade aid in this practical settling of the question or not, Pittsburgh must. She has too much at stake to let a protest born of fears check for a day the construction of the proposed dam. The people especially when men like Col. Merrill do not hesitate to say that the Chanione system is the *only* one they now know of, that will give Pittsburgh the navigation she requires, and want of, when the fullest tests where the system is in operation show that it will meet the requirements of every branch of Pittsburgh manufacturing, mining and commercial interests, with benefits to all and injury to none.

GEORGE H. THURSTON.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

Annual Meeting Yesterday—Election of Officers, Awards of Contracts, &c.

The regular annual meeting of the Allegheny County Board of Prison Inspectors was held yesterday, Judge Ewing, President *pro tem*, and Controller Warner officiating as Secretary. The attendance was quite full. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the Secretary reported bills to the amount of $390 73, which were approved and ordered paid. The Warden made his usual report of the state of navigation, would soon be discharged in the county jail. It was received and placed on file. The committee to receive proposals for a supply of meat and bread for the jail, after carefully investigating the same, awarded the contract for bread to John Doyle at 2½ cents per pound and meat to Wm. Peters at 4 44-100 cents per pound.

The following named persons were elected Jail Warden, and A. W. Smith, the present Warden, was re-elected unanimously. Dr. W. H. McIlvaine was also unanimously elected physician to the jail. John Semple was also re-elected watchman.

On motion of Commissioner Beckert, Warden Smith was authorized, at his discretion, to employ prisoners committed for vagrancy and disorderly conduct in cleaning up about the Hount Couse.

The following members of the Board were appointed on the Quarterly Committee for the ensuing quarter: Under Sheriff Speck, Sheriff Fife and Commissioner Irwin. There being no further business the Board adjourned.

ALLEGHENY RELIEF CONCERT.

Auctioneering Seats Last Evening—A Handsome Sum Realized.

Last evening, in the Allegheny Select Council Chamber, seats at the Relief Concert were sold by auction, by Mr. Legrate, auctioneer. There was a large crowd present, and the bidding was quite spirited. Sales were made as follows: Commodore Kountz, one at $100; John Dean, one at $70; Wm. Thaw, one at $50; A. Carnegie, one at $50; Captain R. C. Gray, two at $40 each and one at $10; Henry Phipps, Jr., of Carnegie & Co., one at $20; T. M. Carnegie, one at $25; James Park, Jr., two at $25 each; Wm. McCreery, one at $25; C. Watley, one at $25; John Megraw, one at $25; A. D. Smith, one at $20 and two at $5 each; W. B. Rodgers, one at $10; Major W. D. Spiking, two at $5 each; James Caldwell, two at $5 each; J. E. McKelvey, two at $5 each. The sum realized is $615. Another sale will take place at the same place Wednesday evening.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discussion Among the Members of the Ministerial Association—Diverse Views Expressed—The Subject to be Resumed Again.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Allegheny county met yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Bible in the public schools. Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., occupied the chair, with the Rev. Mr. McMillan as Secretary.

The Rev. Leroy Senour had been appointed to open the discussion, which he did by reading a very able essay in opposition to the proposition to have the Bible thrust out of the schools. We have not space for the paper in full, and the following very imperfect synopsis must suffice:

Mr. Senour stated that a more remarkable public document had not been issued in the history of the country, than the last message of President Grant. The utterances of the President, on the school question, were quoted at length, and the speaker discussed the right of the State to provide an education—moral and intellectual—for every child within its bounds. High Catholic authority holds that to intefere with the training of their children, in the public schools, destroys civil and religious liberty. In other words, the public schools, according to priestly sentiment, are now sectarian; and, therefore, Catholics resist the popular demand for the use of the Bible. It was urged at some length the proposition that morality and religion were essential to society, and that mere intellectual training was not sufficient. The common schools were the foundation of our liberties, and our people were not ready to have them stricken down to suit the conscientious scruples of a small minority of priests and their followers. The Papal power aimed to suppress the Bible in the public schools, as a sectarian and Protestant book, but she had done more—for five hundred years she had labored persistently to keep the word of God from the common people. The Bible is not a sectarian or Protestant book, and has never been used in the schools as anything but the word of God. The Latin Vulgate and the Douay version were sectarian, but King James' version was not. Nothing but sectarian schools would satisfy Catholics, and if each sect was to get their proportion of the public school tax, it would not be long until the common schools would be hopelessly broken down. How then could the problem be solved. Could a compromise be offered? He suggested that, to suit the Protestant majority, legislation be asked for that would enable religious services to be conducted in the schools, from the Bible, at stated hours, pupils parents should be permitted to withdraw their children if they saw fit to do so. He feared, however, that nothing short of sectarian schools would satisfy the Catholics, and was unalterably opposed to casting out the Bible.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Rev. S. J. Fisher thought the question could never be settled until the functions of government were better understood. He took issue with the proposition that the State should teach morality or religion. The essay of the gentleman, if it proved anything, proved too much. If the proposition spoken of were accepted and Catholic children were required to withdraw from the religious exercises, was the State not neglecting its duty toward those very children? Was the State not bound to instruct Catholic children, in morals, as well as Protestant? He did not believe the Bible in the public schools was at all essential to the preservation of either morality or religion. It had been asked, What would become of morality and religion if the Bible were thrust out of the schools? He answered, that they were conserved morality and religion before the Bible was ever read in the schools, able to keep them still. If the Church would awake to the full measure of its duty and responsibility, there would be little need to rely upon the teaching of the Bible in the schools for morality. Rev. J. Wightman differed somewhat with both speakers. The State might educate, but how far should that teaching go? He did not believe the mere reading of the letter, in the schools, would be of any religious value. To make the Bible too much a fetish. What was the church for? The Sabbath School? The family? The Chaplain in the field? Every effective religious training, and if the Bible was rightly used therein it would not be necessary in the public schools.

A STEP TOWARD ATHEISM.

Rev. Dr. Ormond differed almost wholly from the last speaker. Go to the statute books, and you would find that the State teaches every principle of morality laid down in the Bible; and yet it is held that the State must not teach from that Bible. Why was it that the children in the public schools from which the State draws every law that is good and useful for the people? Put the Bible out of the schools, and you take one great step toward becoming a nation of atheists.

THE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE.

Rev. Mr. Campbell held that the State should teach morality, for the sake of its own preservation. The principles of liberty and obedience were characteristic of the American citizen, and those principles were drawn from the Bible. But it was urged that we could not teach that upon which all did not agree. The speaker did not believe this was the principle which governed in this country was, that the majority should rule. He did not see the reading of the Bible in schools did very little good; but it ought to be made to do good, and to that end the reading of such selections as would be best suited.

AN INSULT TO GOD.

Rev. W. D. Moore was called to define his position on this great question. He could indorse every word of the paper read by the brother who opened. As to the two excellent young brethren who followed, he thought they merely talked around the question. "Shall it be said on the other side," [Laughter.] For three reasons he was unalterably opposed to the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. First. It was an insult to God himself, and to the Saviour proposed to be worshiped in His face by this nation. He would smite us. Second. It was an insult to the founders of this Government, who loved that Book, and made it the basis of their legislation. Third. It was an insult to a majority of the people of this nation. Who demanded that the Bible should be thrust out? Was it the overwhelming Catholic masses, but a minority of the Catholic church—a mere handful of them—and a few infidels, a few German free-thinkers, and a handful of American infidels. The Doctor was most emphatic in declaring that the people of this nation would prove unworthy sons of noble sires if they permitted such an outrage to be perpetrated.

Rev. Mr. Moore moved that the subject be continued until the next regular meeting, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Scovel, the Rev. S. J. Fisher was nominated to open the discussion at the next meeting, it being the rule that, where a subject is continued, one taking the opposite view shall be selected to lead the debate.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Monthly Statistics—The Coming Convention.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid in the chair.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the matron of the Almshouse, reported that they had thoroughly investigated the matter, so far as witnesses had presented themselves, or that they could reach. He regretted to learn that some, as he had heard, did not think they had been thorough enough. From the testimony heard, exonerated the matron from the charge of undue severity.

The report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Shaffer, from a special committee, reported as to the matter of exoneration from taxes, occasioned by reduction of valuation after levy has been made.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

Superintendent Bullock, of the city alms house, reported for December as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In house Dec. 1, 1875...	225	135	360
Arrivals in December..	27	18	45
	252	153	405
Discharged..	13	10	23
	239	143	382
Eloped..	3	1	4
	236	142	378
Deaths..	1	1	2
Remaining..	235	141	376

An increase of 16.

Tramps were accommodated as follows: with lodging 484; meals 968.

Dr. Fuvirance, physician of the first district, reported 120 visits and 46 office patients during the month.

Dr. Hindle, medicines, physician of the second district, reported 125 visits and 22 office patients.

Dr. Chessrown, of the South Side district, reported 123 visits and 49 office patients.

Dr. Brewster, physician of the Almshouse hospital, reported as follows:

In hospital December 1st, 1875..	33
Received during the month..	27
Died..	2
Discharged..	29
Received for medical attendance..	60
In hospital December 31st, 1875..	29
Births during the month..	2

The diseases treated during the month were ophthisis, pulmonalis, rheumatism, dysentery, neuralgia, sciatica, mania-a-potu, syphilis, diarrhea, ulceration of the womb, ulcus-varicos, and syphilitic ophthalmia and obstetric cases.

All the reports were accepted and approved.

A number of bills were acted upon, including one of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Dixmont) for 26 patients cared for during the past quarter.

Mr. Jones reported the result of the meeting of the City Councils relative to the employment of tramps. Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimmons $200 additional was allowed the steward of the Board for services for the past year. [The regular salary of the year is $600.]

During the discussion that ensued it appeared that the labor of Mr. Kuhn had been much greater than ever before, and that he had been remarkably successful in all cases placed in his hands for legal action.

The following named were elected: Dr. McGonnigle, Secretary of the Allegheny City Poor Board, asking that a representative be appointed to attend the convention to be held January 19th, 1876, at Altoona, to take such action as may be deemed proper relative to a revisement of the poor laws of the State.

The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed, and on motion Messrs. Sawyer, Shafer, Hays, Boggs and Sweitzer were appointed representatives.

Adjourned.

The New County Officers.

The new county officers, Commissioners Irvin, McClelland, and Beckert, Sheriff Fife, Controller Warner, Clerk of Courts McCleary, Recorder Richardson, and Register and Clerk of Orphans Court Gray were all sworn in yesterday, and have taken possession of their offices for the next three years. Clerk McCleary announced the reappointment of David K. McGunnegle as chief, and A. C. Herron as assistant clerks. The clerks in the other offices, with the exception of the Sheriff's are retained. No appointment will be made to the vacancy in the Prothonotary's office, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Hunter, as the duties performed by Mr. H. will be divided among the remaining clerks.

Sheriff Fife retains but three of the old force of deputies, Messrs. Boyce, Stubbs and Pearson. Mr. Hunter, who has been Chief Clerk in the Prothonotary's office, takes the place as Col. Sam. Cluley as Chief Clerk. The new force is as follows: Clerks—Thomas H. Hunter, Capt. J. N. G. McClung, J. H. Fife, John O'Donnell, Charles A. Fife, A. S. Bowland. Deputies—Hugh Y. Boyce, E. F. Pearson, Wm. G. Stubbs, Henry Solomon, Charles Philipa, Ralph J. White, J. S. Mc Donough, John Follitt, Wm. Peat, B. K. Waughler.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.

Organization for the Centennial Year—Re-election of Presidents Gross and Negley—Standing Committee on Legislation to Be Appointed.

The members elect of the Pittsburgh Councils for the year 1876, and those holding over, assembled according to law yesterday afternoon, and both branches were duly organized for the work of the Centennial year. It will be seen by our report of the proceedings below, that Presidents Gross of the Select and Negley of the Common were re-elected, a compliment well deserved.

There was a full attendance of members and a crowded lobby, made up largely of candidates for municipal offices.

SELECT BRANCH.

Clerk Morrow called this branch to order shortly after two o'clock and read the certificates of members elect. There being no objections, on motion the credentials were approved.

The list of members holding over was also called.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The clerk having announced that nominations were in order for President,

Mr. R. B. Brown, in a few well chosen remarks, nominated Dr. A. H. Gross, of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. D. D. Bruce nominated Dr. James Kerr of the Twenty-eighth ward. Mr. Bruce mentioned the fact that he had presented the resolution complimentary to Dr. Gross at the close of the last session. It was proper, however, that the political opposition of the house should place a candidate in nomination, and it had fallen to his lot to make the nomination. With the two names, the nomination closed and a ballot being had resulted:

Dr. A. H. Gross..	38
Dr. James Kerr..	17

So Dr. Gross was announced as President for another term.

On motion of Mr. Bruce the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Bruce at the request of the clerk, then administered the oath of office, and conducted the President to the chair.

On taking the chair Dr. Gross said:

Gentlemen of the Select Council: Please accept my sincere acknowledgements for the honor conferred by the vote just announced, electing me as your presiding officer for the ensuing year. Having held this position for the past five years, and it now being assigned to me again by your partiality, I should certainly be able to bring some experience to the discharge of the duties involved and I assure you, gentlemen, it shall be my ardent desire to perform them with fidelity and impartiality. Enforcing strictly the rules that may be adopted for our government, I shall rely upon your full co-operation, and hope that your labors may result in the progress and prosperity of our city. Thanking you again we will now proceed to the further organization of Council.

The remarks of the President were warmly received. At their conclusion he administered the oath to the members elect.

Mr. Aiken presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five, in conjunction with the Presidents of Councils, to prepare rules for the government of the two bodies, and further providing that the rules of the last session shall, meantime, govern them.

The [illegible] appointed Charles A. Houston and [illegible] ages of the Select branch, and [illegible] G. McCandless, member from the